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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Japan Looses Biggest Guns

Disarmament Glows at Geneva

Assembly Will Hear China

France Fails to Get Cabinet

U. S. Measures Stir Business

War — But Week Is Good

THE League of Nations Council, in its most dramatic session, implores Japan not to proceed with its promised great offensive at Shanghai. Japanese Delegate Sato is shown by President Paul-Boncour how his country can set an example of tolerance and peace for the world. Spokesmen for Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Ireland, Chili, Panama, and Guatemala add the pleas of their nations. Sato agrees to transmit the message to Tokyo. The reply comes a few hours later from guns thundering at Shanghai on scheduled time. China scores a victory in this—the League calls the Assembly to hear China's charges against Japan on March 3.

The Disarmament Conference offsets the conflict in the Far East with continuance of nations declaring in order specifically for arms limitation and abolition of major aggressive weapons. Germany argues its stand in the temporary absence of France, and the session sees strong hope of reconciling the views of the two on a basis acceptable to all nations. The opening session prepares to conclude before the League Assembly convenes on March 3.

Here is the heart of history for the week:

ARGENTINA installs Gen. Augustin P. Justo as President, succeeding Provisional President Uriburi, with whom General Justo overthrew the régime of President Irigoyen last year.

AUSTRIA makes Adrianus Van Hengel, Dutch banker, director-general of the Creditanstalt and national financial dictator, restricts buying of foreign goods, while asking other countries not to retaliate; listens to experts recommend an agricultural three-crop year.

BERMUDA, never having had automobiles, opens its first railroad, a 22-mile line between Somerset and St. George, propelling with gasoline locomotives.

BULGARIA finds air traffic increasing on its new transport lines to Athens and Warsaw, and reports that in 1931 it sent abroad five times as much and received twice as much air mail as in the previous year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA prepares to meet last year's deficit of $27,000,000 by raising the price of tobacco, a state monopoly, and increasing the tax on beer.

FRANCE sees the Senate overthrow the Laval régime and Paul Painlevé, named by President Doumer, struggle vainly for 48 hours to form a new Cabinet and give up the attempt, full Radical support alone having been forthcoming. France, unrepresented temporarily at the Arms Conference, declares its arms position unchanged.

GERMANY sees President von Hindenburg agree to run again, with Adolf Hitler and Dr. Hugenberg coming out in opposition and the country torn over the issue; while Europe praises Germany for having provided, since the World War, 2,000,000 apartments for workers, showing an advance in design, comfort, and cheerfulness.

GREAT BRITAIN refuses to join America in protesting landing of Japanese troops in the Shanghai International Settlement, names an emergency Cabinet to handle China affairs, perfects its tariff measures, hears its women school-teachers demand equal pay with men, finds that 100,000,000 sterling in gold—twice as much as usual—poured into the world gold stream in 1931.

INDIA sees order coming in Northwest Frontier Province, with the release of 1300 political prisoners, and order coming in Kashmir, with the appointing, at the Maharaja's request, of a British Army officer to succeed a Hindu as Premier.

ITALY hears the Vatican deny that it has any intention of applying for membership in the League of Nations.

IRELAND slowly counts returns from its general elections, with apparent victory for Eamon de Valera over President Cosgrave, he appearing to control 66 Parliament seats to Cosgrave's 57.

MEXICO opens the first 300-mile pipe line to pump oil uphill from the oil fields to Mexico City.

MIDDLE EUROPE takes sides as Memel protests that Lithuania had no right to remove President Boettscher for going to Berlin to discuss its pigs, and Lithuania replies that pigs is politics.

PANAMA sees January Canal traffic drop to a low ebb. Only 377 vessels passed through, with tolls of $1,779,250.

PORTO RICO expresses satisfaction over the general cooperation shown Gov. James R. Beverley, who takes hold with a vigorous hand.

SPAIN sees the Communist general strike fail and arranges deportation for more of the anarchist agitators.

SOVIET RUSSIA publishes its second Five-Year Plan, showing sweeping reductions downward to reasonable

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South Africa Plans Academy of Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Af.

DECISION to form a national academy of arts was taken at a conference held in the National Art Gallery here. Representatives of all the societies of artists and schools of art were present.

A draft constitution was adopted, to be submitted to Parliament. Ten academicians and associates have been chosen, and their names will be sent for approval to the Governor-General.

Painlevé Fails To Form 'Left' Paris Cabinet

Paul-Boncour Mentioned as Next Selection of President Doumer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 20—M. Paul Painlevé having abandoned his attempt to form a cabinet to succeed the Laval ministry, President Doumer has resumed his efforts to find someone who can head the new government.

Only after trying for nearly 48 hours to form a Ministry which would have some chance of obtaining majority support in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, did M. Painlevé give up the task this morning.

The name of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, who was to have been Foreign Minister in the Painlevé combination, is the most prominently mentioned as M. Painlevé's successor, but he is in Geneva presiding over the League of Nations Council.

A return to a Laval-Tardieu Ministry such as was overthrown by the Senate last Tuesday is a possibility in view of M. Painlevé's failure.

The only cabinet which M. Painlevé could have formed was a ministry of the Left, strongly resembling those formed by M. Jules Steeg a year ago and by M. Camille Chautemps in 1930. Both of these cabinets were of very short duration and M. Painlevé decided it was not worth while to lead another such government into the Chamber of Deputies where it would almost certainly have been overthrown immediately.

Repeated attempts by President Doumer to conciliate M. Painlevé with M. André Tardieu were unavailing. M. Tardieu, along with M. Pierre Laval and other members of the Laval Government, who represent a majority in the Chamber, adhered to their demand that the Ministry of the Interior, with its important control over local politics and parliamentary elections, should be given to a representative of the Right group or at least to a strictly "neutral" senator or deputy.

But M. Painlevé's Radical supporters would not agree to such a scheme and M. Tardieu would not consent to M. Painlevé's keeping that portfolio for himself. M. Painlevé's definite granting of the Foreign Affairs portfolio to Mr. Paul-Boncour did not improve the situation, since M. Tardieu desired it should remain in M. Laval's hands.

M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance in the Laval Government, who has had a large share in important reparations negotiations during the past year, is mentioned as a possible cabinet head. Any ministry formed by him would be almost a reproduction of the Laval Government. It would be reasonably certain of majority support in the Chamber, but the senators who overthrew M. Laval would be critical of such a combination.

Any cabinet formed will be designed primarily to bridge over the short period until parliamentary elections are held in April or May.

Chicago Cautioned Paring Just Begun

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Warning that it was "just a beginning" of what would happen if people don't pay their taxes, Mayor Anton J. Cermak yesterday gave the City Council his plan for discharging nearly 2500 city employees as a last resort in meeting the city's financial crisis.

"This retrenchment will seriously affect the entire service of the city of Chicago," the Mayor said, "but there is nothing else to be done."

The plan was immediately taken under consideration by the Finance Committee with the alternative that the 2500 employees be put on indefinite furloughs rather than directly discharged, in order to protect their civil service rights.

Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 22, a legal holiday.

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SENATE PASSES CREDIT BILL BY VIVA VOCE VOTE

Amended to Continue for Two Years—Expected to Operate Next Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A militant campaign to end hoarding and loosen credit in the banking structure all over the United States will begin simultaneously when the Glass-Steagall bill, passed yesterday by the Senate by a voice vote, takes effect, it was stated here today.

With the amended Glass bill now requiring only the final operation of removing minor differences in conference, the Hoover Administration is equipped for the first time with strong machinery to take the initiative in breaking the back of the deflation, it was declared.

General plans for the issue of "reconstruction bonds" in small denominations were given out here by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, as part of the general Hoover program. These will be special one-year treasury certificates issued in denominations of $50, $100 and $500, bearing an unfixed rate of interest, probably not exceeding 2½ per cent. The amount of such bonds issued will depend on the demand.

The Glass bill fits into a far-reaching and ambitious financial program for stimulating business revival which saw a second new expression yesterday in President Hoover's declaration that he acted to restrain bear raids in the New York stock market.

So little opposition did the Glass bill muster it passed the Senate without a roll call, after being amended to continue for two, instead of one, years. The Senate followed the leadership of sponsors of the bill in its amendments, almost without exception, including Democrats and Republicans alike, and rejected amendments proposed by opponents.

Made Rapid Progress

A feature of the situation is the rapid progress made by the latest instrument in the Hoover reconstruction policy. It was only on Feb. 10 that first word of the proposal came from the White House, following conferences there with leaders of both parties.

The next day bills to carry through the proposals were introduced in both houses; five days later the House passed the drastic instrument, 350 to 15, and 10 days after the first White House conference, the Senate passed the bill. It

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Mysteries of Fog Are Uncovered By Research Station

Fog is at last yielding its impenetrability to the student who has measured and photographed the minute droplets of which fog is composed. This work has been carried on at the research station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Round Hill, Mass., and the results were made known today by Prof. Edward L. Bowles, director of the station.

Knowledge derived from this study indicates that fogs composed of comparatively large particles are most easily penetrated by a red light and that fogs of very small droplets yield most readily to green light, facts that should be of considerable value to the navigator, it is believed.

By means of a specially designed microscope the measurements and photographs of fog particles were made by Mr. Henry G. Houghton Jr., a research assistant who with Dr. Julius A. Stratton of the institute faculty has made a comprehensive study of various types of fog. The pictures are made by permitting natural fog to drift across a flat glass slide covered with a thin coating of grease which captures the fog particles to be studied through the microscope.

This study has further revealed that fogs at sea are caused by salt tossed into the air by breaking waves. Invisible grains of sodium chloride combine with particles in the air to form the droplets which are the basis of fog, it was declared.

Robots to Control Air System Lights

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A robot watchman which knows when it is dark enough to turn on the rotating beacon lights of the federal airways system has been developed by the airways division of the Department of Commerce.

By using the photo-electric cell or "electric eye" a means has been devised of switching on the beacons automatically wherever the amount of light registered on the instrument is less than 15 foot-candles and for turning off the current when the light exceeds that amount. Fifteen foot-candles is roughly equivalent to the amount of light normal for dawn or twilight. The beacons would also begin to operate when dark clouds, fog or smoke reduce the visibility to a point where lights are necessary.

An experimental instrument of this type has been installed for service tests at the Commerce Department's landing field near Bowie, Md., midway between Baltimore and Washington. If results there are satisfactory, similar equipment will be installed along airway routes where local meteorological conditions make it essential for beam beacon lights to operate at certain times during daylight hours.

Entire Nation Makes Ready To Do Honor to Washington

Bicentennial Observances Opening in Churches on Sunday to Be Followed by Official Action in Congress With Address by President Hoover

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—In the capital named in his honor, grateful tribute to the memory of George Washington will be paid by President Hoover on Monday in ceremonies which will signalize the opening of nation-wide observances of the bicentennial year of the first President.

On that day, at noon, the Chief Executive of a nation which has grown to a stature of 125,000,000 people since Washington first directed its small but courageous beginnings into channels of republican security, will address both Houses of the Congress in joint session.

And on the same day, President Hoover will cross the historic Potomac into Virginia to pay further tribute at Mount Vernon, the Washington homestead whose cherished traditions reach far beyond the borders of the Old Dominion.

On Sunday churches throughout the land will hold services commemorating the first Chief Executive, and other churches will hold special services on Monday as a nine months' celebration of the bicentennial year formally opens. During the coming weeks in Washington there will be varied ceremonies under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and exhibitions have been established which will continue through the summer.

From the east steps of the Capitol, at the conclusion of the address in the House of Representatives, President Hoover will call upon a chorus of 10,000, conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch, to sing "America." The Army, Navy and Marine Bands, playing as a unit under the direction of Lieut.-Commander John Philip Sousa, U. S. N., retired, will join in the event.

On Monday night, scenes of the Washingtonian era will be depicted in a colonial costume ball in which representatives of every state will participate. In addition, official delegations of 10 each from the 13 original states will join.

Among outstanding observances scheduled later in the year will be the organized tribute of Masons in America. No less than 300,000 members of that fraternal order are expected to congregate at Alexandria, Va., to pay tribute to the memory of their illustrious brother at the dedication of the National Masonic Memorial Temple to him.

Latin America Observance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (By U. P.)—Twenty Latin-American republics will join the United States in appropriate observance of the 200th anniversary of George Washington here Monday.

The governing board of the Pan American Union will assemble in special session in the Hall of the Americas at 11 a. m. Monday. Señor Orestes Ferrera, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, will deliver the address of the occasion. The response for the United States will be made by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

FATHERS URGED TO TAKE FULLER PLACE IN HOME

Education Group Closes Annual Conference at Baltimore

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20—How to help "week-end fathers" to realize what they are missing and to do something about it, came in for its share of discussion at a meeting of parents and teachers attending the Progressive Education Association conference which ends its sessions here today.

The discussion, which might be described as dealing first with the subject of "Here is a pretty how-do-you-do" and second with the question "What to do," was led by Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, education editor of the Viking Press, New York. Dr. Gruenberg was flanked by an imposing and very much in earnest, if withal merry, array of fathers.

As for the "how-do-you-do," the children's intimacies in the home being chiefly with the mother, the father finds himself more or less of an interloper as far as parenthood is concerned, and is all too often used only as an administrator of last-resort discipline, Dr. Gruenberg pointed out.

"In business life," said Dr. Ivan E. McDougle, professor of sociology, Goucher College, "we usually call men successful just in the proportion in which they are failures as fathers, for the American gospel of success does not include fatherhood."

Often the best examples of real fatherhood are to be discovered among the so-called poorer classes, Dr. McDougle has found through surveys. Society, he says, has no rewards to offer these men for their

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Voters Approve Canal Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif.—One of the largest measures of the Boulder Canyon project moved a step nearer toward completion here recently when voters of the Imperial Valley approved a contract offered by the Department of the Interior o build them the All-American Canal.

The All-American Canal is one of the companion projects to the Hoover Dam and will divert water from the Colorado River a short distance above the international boundary for the irrigation of desert lands in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys of California.

Only legal and political technicalities now await attention before actual construction on the giant ditch can begin, according to representatives of the bureau of reclamation.

TAX RISE APPROVED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 20—The Czechoslovakian Cabinet approved proposals of the Finance Minister, Dr. Karel Trapl, yesterday to raise the price of tobacco, which here is a state monopoly, increase the beer tax, and add an extra half per cent to the turnover tax, to cover anticipated revenue deficits.

Including both the estimated fall receipts of the 1932 budget, and losses on state undertakings last year, the deficit totals 880,000,000 crowns ($27,000,000). Extra taxation is required despite a recent French loan of 800,000,000 crowns.

LONDON AWAITS MELLON'S VIEWS ON WORLD TRADE

American Debt Policy Also Forms Subject of Wide Interest

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20—The impending arrival of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon as American Ambassador is arousing wide discussion here as to whether it indicates another attempt on the part of the United States to seek a new approach to the problem of restoring world prosperity.

Whether it does or not, it is certain that Mr. Mellon will be subjected to a cross fire of diplomatic questioning in the hope of answers in the affirmative. Thus the Central News, important British news agency, says today: "Everybody knows that as soon as Mr. Mellon sets foot in this country he will be the center of discussions of the highest and most far-reaching importance."

And it goes on to hint the possibility of the scope of the June reparations conference being enlarged to include all those subjects to which the Basel committee referred last December, when in connection with the German crisis it spoke of the necessity of the Governments of the world taking action "without delay" on war debts and the whole range of financial and economic problems with which they are confronted.

Door to Other Issues Open

While extension of the Lausanne conference is not a part of Britain's policy, there is no doubt the text of the communiqué agreed between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay last week leaves the door open to any of the six countries which will be represented at Lausanne to bring up questions of currency, war debts, even tariffs, as well as reparations.

The majority of people here, however, feel that in view of the present attitude of the United States, with a Congress definitely hostile to war debts being broached, it would be highly unwise to attempt to drag Mr. Mellon into such a discussion.

It is common ground here that a definitive final agreement on reparations involves consideration of what prospects there are of individual debtors of the United States getting some modification of their existing agreements. Many feel that while the principle is regarded by the present Congress as sacrosanct there is no such immutability about the rate of interest and methods of repayment.

Reparations Put First

The British Government's attitude appears to incline toward this interpretation with, however, the important proviso that agreement on reparations is advisable before the United States is approached on the subject of debts.

Regarding the questions of tariffs and currency which some, including the Central News, feel will also be raised with Mr. Mellon, there is strong tendency in Downing Street to wait until after the next Imperial Conference which is scheduled to meet at Ottawa in mid-July.

Indeed Britain has already intimated to several countries that it cannot enter negotiations on the tariff issue until after the question of dominion preference is settled. The same applies to currency.

Nevertheless, though officially Britain may be expected to hold aloof, it is certain Mr. Mellon's arrival will herald a strong diplomatic and financial offensive with view of seeing whether the United States is ready to attack the world slump on a world scale.

ARMS SESSION TO MARK TIME ON PROPOSALS

Summoning of Assembly Centers Interest on Far East Clash

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 20—With the Disarmament Conference's opening general debate practically ending today, all interest shifted to the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations, which may be extended to include nonmembers, like the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in an advisory and consultative capacity.

The News and Its Setting

All of the international world gathered at Geneva today learned with genuine sorrow and disappointment of the opening battle in Shanghai. The League pins its only hope now upon the great powers and the forthcoming Assembly, which undoubtedly will become one of the most dramatic and critical gatherings in history.

Its Significance

Sentiment for making the extraordinary Assembly of the League a gathering as well of all the signatories of the Kellogg Pact gains ground, and thus encourages those working night and day to salvage the prestige of the world's peace organization against the tragic perils endangering it in China.

The proposal now seriously under consideration here is to invite various non-league members who are attending the Disarmament Conference to become advisory and consultative participants in the conference. They would enjoy the right to speak, but would be bound by none of the obligations or privileges in the League Covenant. The states included would be the United States, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Afghanistan and Brazil.

Interest on Far East

If the suggestion that the Assembly become at the same time a Kellogg pact conference meets a favorable reception in the United States, it is positive that invitations will be issued to non-League powers for the meeting on March 3. Similar bids were today telegraphed to all member states. Greatest expectations are pinned upon the Assembly.

The interest of all nations will thus officially be concentrated upon

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Manchus Draft Government On Japanese Plan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 20—Manchurian leaders, who are hurrying forward plans for an independent republic, including the neighboring Province of Jehol and part of the Mongolian territory, are continuing their conference at Mukden, Gen. Chang Ching-hui presiding.

They have approved the draft outline of the constitution and a "bill for human rights," and have tentatively decided that the new Government will be formally launched on March 1.

The Nichi Nichi understands that the organization of the Government is somewhat similar to that of Japan, except that it will be a Republic with a president holding life office. It understands that Gen. Chang Ching-hui will be president of the privy council, which will be an advisory organ for the president, as the privy council in Japan advises the Emperor.

In addition there will be a cabinet composed of Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, Industry, Communications and Justice, and legislative and supervisory boards.

The press still unanimously believes that Henry Pu Yi, former Emperor, will be president, although there are some reports that he is refusing to head a republic, demanding a monarchy.

The Nichi Nichi front page has a map of the new state, including Jehol and the Kulunbail regions of Mongolia. If these boundaries are correct, Moscow probably will not complain, since the areas of the Mongol Soviet are not included.

JAPANESE LAUNCH SHANGHAI ATTACK; LEAGUE TO MEET

Special Assembly Session to Meet March 3 on Eastern Dispute

12 NATIONS SEND APPEAL TO JAPAN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 20—Twelve nations urgently appealed last night to Japan to withdraw its ultimatum threatening war on Shanghai. These states, members of the League of Nations Council, assembled in a special session, heard explanations from Japan and China and united in a last-minute appeal to Japan, as a great power, long enjoying the highest possible prestige in the League. Besides this ultimate démarche, the powers announced that an extraordinary meeting of the League Assembly would meet on March 3 to give all members of the world organization an opportunity to exert their influence for peace in the Orient.

Last night's session was most impressive. A few hours before the Japanese ultimatum was announced to expire, world opinion and governmental representation rallied in an attempt to prevent the catastrophe. Dr. W. W. Yen, representing China, was listened to with the utmost sympathy when he urged immediate measures. But the Council was forced to admit the measures at its disposal at this late stage in the dispute were sadly limited. Only a moral appeal was possible, and the Council fulfilled its duty in a strong declaration from the Council's president, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, reinforced by statements from every member apart from the disputants.

Paul-Boncour's Plea

M. Paul-Boncour summarized the Council's view when he turned directly to Mr. Naotake Sato of Japan, saying in substance: "You affirm that your country has no intention to remain in the territory you are about to attempt to conquer, and that you will abandon it immediately. Why, therefore, begin this terrible battle? Why not allow neutral troops to occupy a neutral zone? China will surely not refuse such a proposal. If you could transmit to your government our pressing appeal that Japan prolong its ultimatum to permit new negotiations, what service to peace and the League you could render!"

The spokesmen for Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Ireland, Chili, Panama and Guatemala strongly supported this plea. Mr. Sato agreed to transmit the appeal, but had little hope that the ultimatum would be retarded.

As M. Paul-Boncour and Mr. Sato exchanged these statements, both showed considerable emotion. There were tense moments in the previous debate, particularly when Dr. Yen, in reply to charges by Mr. Sato that China was not an organized government, and did not deserve to be a member of the League of Nations, replied heatedly that any government which, like Japan, has a military caste which continually violated its own Government's orders, which repeatedly broke the promises made by its diplomats to foreign states, which saw pogroms of Chinese and Koreans on its own soil, must also be called undisciplined.

Status of Manchuria

Dr. Yen charged that it was Japan which kept China disorganized by subsidies to conflicting Chinese armies and political groups. He likewise accused Japan of the assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, a charge which Mr. Sato omitted to deny.

Meanwhile Japan's apparently official recognition of the new government established in Manchuria has rendered the task of Lord Lytton's investigation commission, now in mid-Pacific, rather dubious. The establishment of a puppet government in Manchuria and particularly the placing of the former Emperor, Henry Pu Yi, on the throne there—as he was recognized to be under Japanese subsidy for many years—has greatly harmed the Japanese cause in previously sympathetic circles here, and served to link Shanghai events with Manchurian.

Whatever tendency had existed to divide these two aspects of Japanese policy is now reduced by the course of events at Mukden.

Heavy Bombardment Opens as Ultimatum Time Limit Expires

JAPANESE START RUTHLESS WARFARE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20—The first large-scale battle since the end of the World War is being fought in the Shanghai area today with 25,000 Japanese troops and marines opposing 70,000 Chinese troops along a 20-mile front, to settle an issue which has not yet been definitely revealed.

Although neither country has declared war or even broken diplomatic relations, approximately 100,000 soldiers are fighting desperately with tanks, bombing airplanes, artillery, machine guns and other recognized weapons of modern warfare within earshot of one of the world's most populous ports, which is partially under international control.

Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, commanding the Japanese land forces, waited half an hour beyond the time fixed in Thursday's note, which he described on Friday as "my own ultimatum," to begin Saturday's offensive. "I still hoped that the Chinese would change their minds, and accept my demand to withdraw."

When half an hour passed, the Chinese showed no signs of withdrawing, so General Uyeda ordered a general attack along a line extending from the northeast of the International Settlement to the ocean.

Chinese Tenacity

During the initial attack General Uyeda used only infantry, lighter guns and tanks, apparently hoping the impact would persuade the Chinese of the futility of further resistance, but foreign military observers testified that the Chinese held their positions with remarkable tenacity considering the inferior nature of their equipment and organization.

About noon General Uyeda realized that his fullest force would be necessary and therefore ordered bombing planes and the heaviest guns into action and bombarded Kiangwan and the surrounding villages, three miles from the Settlement, simultaneously bombarding and bombing Chapel, which is already partially ruined, while the navy exerted the fullest force of the naval guns against the Woosung fort area.

The American correspondents were permitted to follow close behind the Japanese troops and watched them systematically burn villages, laying the countryside waste, destroying farmhouses, seizing and holding the entire population, leaving nothing which might shelter plain-clothes members of the Chinese army.

By such severe methods the Japanese slowly, but inexorably, pushed the Chinese back and it is considered that it will be only a few days until the specified area of 20 kilometers beyond the Settlement limits will be cleared. But it is apparent that the Japanese must ravage this prosperous district almost completely before their objective can be accomplished.

However, the Japanese high command is apparently operating solely according to the severest military rules against the enemy, without regard for the civilian population or property.

"Force Must Decide"

After General Uyeda's offensive had started on Saturday, a member of the Japanese consular staff declared: "Force must now decide the issue," indicating that the operations are solely under military control and direction.

During the day about 30 Chinese shells fell inside the settlement, some exploding near American and British children playing in the previously peaceful gardens of the Bubbling-Well residential district. Others fell close beside the American defense billets. While some proved fatal to Chinese civilians inside the settlement none injured foreigners.

The Chinese commanders promised on Friday that they would not endanger the Settlement and foreign military observers agree that these shells fell accidentally.

The Japanese campaign indicated the utmost system with definite daily objectives, which they were somewhat delayed in reaching on Saturday, but which they are slowly accomplishing.

This campaign is driving the Chinese toward the Settlement borders, which they cannot pass without surrendering arms to the American and European defense forces. This will cause a critical situation for settlement, but the Chinese hitherto have revealed unusual restraint and discipline and it is believed are likely to permit the disarming gracefully when the position in no longer tenable.

The exodus of Chinese civilians from Shanghai, which has been continuous for the past month, has been accelerated after the offensive started, and all available steamers in the river hastened their sailing times to permit thousands to leave for the coastal cities northward and southward.

Traditions Cause Building Waste, Cheaper Homes Champion Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20—Bound by ancient tradition, the housebuilders and homeowners of America "pay the piper" for homes that should cost much less. There is no doubt of this in the opinion of Mr. A. P. Greensfelder of St. Louis, a champion of cheaper homes serving modern conditions with modern methods, who recently conferred with the Kansas City Builders' Association.

Mr. Greensfelder is chairman of the construction committee of President Hoover's building and home-ownership commission. He is himself a builder.

"We still pay high and needlessly for obsolete home plans," he said "We insist on cellars, one of the most expensive parts of a house, whereas the need of cellars for storage places for potatoes and turnips has disappeared long since. Nor do we need them necessarily for heating plants.

"We cling to garrets, with their resultant high walls, believing they make cheap storage places and insulation. Modern insulated board far exceeds the garret in efficiency and costs only a fraction as much.

"We demand fireplaces and huge, costly chimneys, used perhaps six times a year in the average home. Yet we also must have a heating plant.

"Many useless partitions are the remnant of the days when separate stoves were used in each room. Back cellar stairs no longer are needed, inasmuch as pipes do most of the work. House laundries used at the most six hours a week, very well could be combined with the garage."

Mr. Greensfelder predicted the use of prefabricated houses, made in part at factories on a cheap basis owing to mass production, would increase sharply in the near future.

New Three-Power Note To Japan Expected As Ambassadors Negotiate

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 19 — Following the delivery of the Japanese ultimatum to China today, after last-

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BOSTON PROTESTS RAIL MERGER BEFORE I.C.C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority were represented to the Interstate Commerce Commission today as opposing the four-system railroad consolidation plan in the East until thorough consideration has been given to the New England railroad system.

Mr. W. W. McCoubrey of Boston, testifying in hearings on the plea of four eastern trunk lines for permission to consolidate all eastern roads into four systems, said the city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority felt the commission should withhold approval of the plan for present.

He presented statistics showing a sharp drop in traffic through the port of Boston during the last 10 years with corresponding increases through other Atlantic ports. He said the Pennsylvania Railroad had substantial interests in three large steamship companies with headquarters in ports competitive with Boston and maintained in those ports, particularly New York, large marine facilities.

If that railroad is permitted to retain its holdings in the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine, he said, he felt it was only natural to suppose the Pennsylvania would do all in its power to send as much traffic as possible to ports where it had heavy investments and which were served by steamship lines in which it has an interest.

Feb. 22 Service In Mother Church

A special service in commemoration of the bicentennial of George Washington will be held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at 10:45 o'clock.

At this service will be read the George Washington Bicentennial Proclamation of the President of the United States, an address suitable for the occasion issued by The Christian Science Board of Directors and the special Bible lesson prepared for the service by The Christian Science Bible Lesson Committee. The service will be radiocast by Station WAAB.

Similar services will be held in many Christian Science branch churches and societies throughout the United States and its territories.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

bases for production (pig iron dropping from 62,000,000 to 22,000,000 tons, for instance), promises more food to villages suffering for tea, sugar and soap, and announces that the "Red" army now numbers 562,000 men.

BELGIUM sees the sugar crop for various countries limited by a conference of the producers, and notes the extraordinary success of its "Joyous Hour" arranged to attract young readers into public libraries.

CANADA moves toward helping its farmers, rejecting an acreage basis; agrees to an eight-hour day; prepares to take over control of its radio, with a possible listeners' tax to improve programs; sees scores of its former air officers offer their services to China.

EGYPT discovers a vast new pyramid, torn away down to the base, dating back to 2800 B. C., inscribed "Khert Kawes," and probably containing valuable relics.

JAPAN holds its general election, with indications that the Seiyukai, or military party, will control the Diet and Premier Inukai and his régime be retained in power.

MANCHURIA sees the formation by Chang Ching-hui and other provincial delegates of a state to be known as "Ankuo," meaning Land of Peace, of which Henry Pu Yi, deposed Emperor of China, is to become "Ganshu," which means either Sovereign or Chief Executive.

THE UNITED STATES sees marked changes in its business affairs, with passage of the Glass-Steagall bill, expected to free eligible assets of $8,500,000,000; with $100,000,000 already having poured into the foundations of the American business structure from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; with the Treasury Department preparing to offer one-year bonds in $50, $100 and $500 denominations to bring private funds out of hoarding—all of which affects general buying and causes the stock market to rise swiftly. Congress considers President Hoover's proposal to consolidate public offices and reduce costs, and Secretary Mills' tax proposals under which the deficit of $1,124,000,000 could be wiped out and the budget balanced in a short time.

TURKEY finds that 20 per cent more of its people have learned to read and write since it changed from Arabic to Latin characters two years ago. Previously, only 10 per cent of the total population were literate.

WEST AUSTRALIA feels gold mining stimulating under new demand, and reports its total export of other metals to date as reaching £7,213,377.

Even with the tragic re-booming of the biggest guns in the Far East, such progress has been made on the disarmament front at Geneva and on the economic fronts in several countries that the Family of Nations, while weeping over the shortcomings of humanity and the inefficiency of its present war preventive machinery, can hardly avoid a certain cheerful conclusion—that the world has had a good week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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SCHOOLS HONOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

Patriotic exercises in commemoration of the bicentennial of George Washington were held in many Boston public schools yesterday just before their closing for the annual February vacation. Celebrations took the form of plays, songs by school glee clubs, recitations, patriotic selections by school orchestras.

In some schools, a joint Washington-Lincoln program was held, opening with the salute to the Flag and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." A number of pupils also took part in a George Washington pageant held at the Mathew School in Dorchester.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Lady of the Lake," continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 3.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 3:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Ethics and Science: Can the Good Life Be Obtained Through Science?" by Mr. W. Frank Swift, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Ford Hall Forum; Meeting, address, "The Church and Social Questions," by Bishop Francis J. McDonnell, president, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; concert by Sadrian Trio; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Salem Forum: Address by Mr. Eugene Seeger, former Ambassador to Brazil, auspices Five Salem Churches, Second Church, 7:45.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "The Intellectual Background of the Irish People," by Mr. Sidney Gunn, 3:30. Concert by Mr. Alexander Romanesque, Roumanian violinist, 8. Both events Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

Massachusetts Campaign in Defense of the Constitution: Washington Celebration; address, "Washington and the Constitution," by Mr. Clinton N. Howard, auspices Tremont Temple Brotherhood, Tremont Temple, 12:15.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Fish exhibit, 2 to 4:30; showing of motion picture, 3 and 3:30; 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge.

Old South Forum: Discussion of "Criminals and the Law," by Mr. William H. Lewis, former United States Assistant Attorney General; musical program by Myrtle Jordon Trio; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Street, 3:15 (open to public).

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Exhibition of Washington prints, portraits, certificates and documents; specimens loaned by leading historic and patriotic societies; 1 to 5 (open to public).

"Snow Train" trip to Wilton, N. H., for winter carnival and skiing, snowshoeing, fancy skating and other sports, leave North Station, 8:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Public holiday with special Washington Bicentennial celebrations and tributes, auspices civic groups and private organizations, all day.

"Snow Train" trip to North Conway and Intervale, N. H., for winter sports, leaves North Station, 8:30.

Field and Forest Club: All-day outing, Cedar Hill, Waltham.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 9 a. m. train for Beverly.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Governor's reception and luncheon, noon.

Perkins Institute for the Blind: Annual exhibition and demonstration of work, Watertown, 2:39 to 4:30 (open to public).

Washington bicentennial celebration, Cambridge Cosmopolitan Civic Association, program of music and addresses on "Lessons from the Life of Washington" by Mr. Bernard Marvin and Dr. Elizabeth Anthony Dexter, Cambridge Y. W. C. A., evening.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Twentieth Century Club: Last in series of discussion meetings on "Understanding the Chinese-Japanese Crisis," Mr. Kendric N. Marshall, leader of discussion on "Has Existing Peace Machinery Affected the Situation?" 3 Joy Street, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, talk auspices History and Travel Department, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

Cooperative Workrooms: Informal reception and exhibition of work, 36 Washington Street, 3 to 5.

Eastern Dog Club: Opening day, annual all-breed dog show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Through Feb. 24.

First in series of three lectures on "Italian Criticism of the Renaissance," by Prof. Lionello Venturi, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30 (open to public).

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, the ninth International Music Festival.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperatures; moderate to fresh northwest and north winds; minimum temperature tonight will be near 8.

All New England States: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	42	Montreal	6	13
Bismarck	8	32	Nantucket	24	32
Boston	18	36	New Orleans	58	80
Buffalo	16	32	New York	28	40
Calgary	26	40	Norfolk, Va.	36	48
Charleston	50	64	North Platte	30	36
Chicago	24	32	Philadelphia	30	42
Cincinnati	34	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	58
Denver	32	46	Pittsburgh	24	40
Eastport, Me.	6	20	Portland, Me.	10	32
Hatteras	44	50	Raleigh	40	50
Honolulu, T. H.		72	St. Louis	28	44
7p.m.Feb.19	68		St. Paul	10	24
Helena, Mont.	40	42	Salt Lake City	20	28
Huron, S. D.	22	32	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville	54	60	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	42
Kansas City	28	40	Seattle	42	42
Key West	74	84	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	32	48
Memphis	36	52	Wichita, Kan.	34	44
Miami, Fla.	62	80	Williston, N.D.	12	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 20.
B—Maximum Feb. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:12 p. m., Sunday 10:39 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

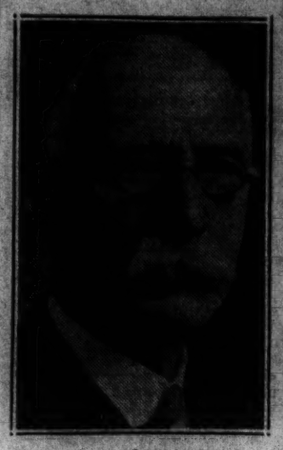
Monday 1:45 p. m., Tuesday 12:05 p. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:54 p. m.

MATTHIESSEN ELECTED

PERU, Ill., Feb. 20 (AP)—Mr. Ralph M. Matthiessen, of New York City, was elected president and general manager Thursday of the Western Clock Company at the annual meeting.

Leader of Boston Community Service



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JOSEPH LEE

Ten Groups Enter International Music Festival

Ten Greater Boston choruses will compete in the ninth International Music Festival in Symphony Hall Monday, at 3 o'clock. This event, organized by Miss Doris M. Celley of Community Service of Boston, is conducted under the auspices of that organization and the Women's Municipal League with the coöperation of the Junior League of Boston, the International Institute, the National Civic Federation, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The participating choruses, each in native costume and under its own director, will sing their national and folk songs without accompaniment. The Finnish, Italian and Scottish groups will open the program and will compete in Class A for mixed choruses. The Armenian, Negro, and Lithuanian groups will follow in Class B. The competing male choruses are the Swedish Viking, the German Educational Society, the Polish "Chopin" chorus, and the Greater Boston Negro chorus. The guest chorus this year is the Polish "Lira," which has five times taken first prize in Class A. Interpretation, tone, pitch, precision, and choice of music will be considered by the judges in determining the winning choruses. Six prizes will be given, and in each case the money will be used to further the work of the group.

Following the song contest, Mr. Russell Ames Cook of Harvard University will conduct an ensemble chorus of about 500 voices and a festival orchestra of about 80 pieces, made up of interested amateurs and semiprofessionals. At the end a tableau in tribute to George Washington will be shown while the audience will join the choruses in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Glass Bill Passes Senate by Voice Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

will be in operation next week, it is expected, a record for such important legislation.

The purpose of the bill is to loosen credit and strengthen the position of financial institutions by bringing federal strength to the aid of the private banking structure. Restrictions on granting loans to individual member banks of the Reserve System have been relaxed, under safeguards, and a broader base established temporarily for the assets eligible for rediscount.

The theory is that member banks will find it easier to get Reserve loans, and will loosen credit to individual manufacturers and business men. At the same time, additional supplies of eligible paper will liberate supplies of gold reserves now held in excess of maximum requirements, which can be used to increase currency or otherwise as the Federal Reserve Board sees fit.

Full Text of Bill

The full text of the bill follows:

A BILL

To improve the facilities of the Federal Reserve System for the service of commerce, industry and agriculture, to provide means for meeting the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting between Sections 10 and 11 thereof a new section reading as follows:

Section 10 (a). Upon receiving the consent of not less than six members of the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal Reserve bank may make advances, in such amount as the board of directors of such Federal Reserve bank may determine, to groups of five or more member banks, a majority of them independently owned and controlled, within its district upon their time or demand promissory notes, provided the bank or banks which received the proceeds of such advances as herein provided have no adequate amounts of eligible or acceptable assets available to enable such bank or banks to obtain sufficient credit accommodations from the Federal Reserve bank through rediscounts or advances other than as provided in Section 10 (b).

Limitation of Liability

The liability of the individual banks in the group must be limited to such proportion of the total amount advanced to such group as the deposit liability of the respective banks bears to the aggregate deposit liability of all banks in such group, but such advances may be made to a lesser number of such member banks if the aggregate amount of their deposit liability constitutes at least 10 per centum of the deposit liability of the member banks within such district.

Such banks shall be authorized to distribute the proceeds of such loans to such of their number and in such amount as they may agree upon, but before so doing they shall require such recipient banks to deposit with a suitable trustee, representing the entire group, their individual notes made in favor of the group protected by such collateral security as may be agreed upon.

Any Federal Reserve bank making such advance shall charge interest thereon at a rate not less than 1 per centum above its discount rate in effect at the time of making such advance. No such note upon which advances are made by a Federal Reserve bank under this section shall be eligible under Section 16 of this act as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

Foreign Paper Ineligible

No obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association or corporation organized under the laws therof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section.

Member banks are authorized to obligate themselves in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Section 2. The federal act as amended is further amended by adding, immediately after such new Section 10 (a), an additional new section reading as follows:

Section 10 (b). Until March 3, 1934, and in exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank, having a capital of $2,000,000 or less, has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Bank or any other method provided by this act other than that provided by Section 10 (a), any Federal Reserve bank, subject in each case to affirmative action by not less than six members of the Federal Reserve Board, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand promissory notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve Bank:

Reserve Board to Decide

Provided, that (1) each such note shall bear interest at a rate not less than 1 per centum per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal Reserve bank on the date of such note; (2) the Federal Reserve Board may by regulation limit and define the classes of assets which may be accepted as security for advances made under authority of this section; and (3) no note accepted for any such advances shall be eligible as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

No obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association or corporation organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section.

Section 3. The second paragraph of Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Any Federal Reserve bank may make application to the local Federal Reserve agent for such amount of the Federal Reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal Reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal Reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application.

The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances acquired under the provisions of Section 13 of this act, or bills of exchange indorsed by a member bank of any Federal Reserve district and purchased under the provisions of Section 14 of this act, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said Section 14, or gold or gold certificates:

Provision for Extension

Provided, however, that, until March 3, 1934, should the Federal Reserve Board deem it in the public interest, it may, upon the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of its members, authorize the Federal Reserve banks to offer, and the federal agents to accept, as such collateral security, direct obligations of the United States.

Until March 3, 1934, or sooner, should the Federal Reserve Board so decide, such authorization shall terminate and such obligations of the United States be retired as security for Federal Reserve notes.

In no event shall such collateral security be less than the amount of Federal Reserve notes applied for. The Federal Reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal Reserve notes to and by the Federal Reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board may at any time call upon a Federal Reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal Reserve notes issued to it.

TELEPHONE COMPANY CUTS WORK SCHEDULE

Owing to a reduced volume of work to be done, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, beginning March 14, will reduce the working schedule of officers and employees by at least one-half day a week, it was announced today. Compensation will also be reduced in proportion to the reduction in working time. The actual wage decrease will amount to approximately 8 per cent a week.

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FATHERS URGED TO TAKE FULLER PLACE IN HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

outstanding contributions to the race.

"Education," he said, "must adopt some steady, non-spectacular form of teaching that will lead adult men to realize their opportunities and have a real respect for fatherhood. Not one of the men's colleges in America has a course dealing with the family and fatherhood, and there is not one woman's college which does not have for women such a course."

Yet are we at all sure what the father's place in the home is? Efforts of well-meaning parent-teacher associations have failed because based on the theory that Dad should have the same kind of interest in his son and daughter that Mother has. This idea is unsound, according to many of the dads present at the meeting.

"The father spends his day building up outside relationships and contacts entirely different from those within the home," said Dr. Gruenberg. "He returns with different values, a different point of view. Then, too, the mother operates the home on the basis that all the children must get what they need, regardless of resources, and she lives in this atmosphere of unselfish sharing and service.

"Father, on the other hand, spends his entire day in a business world that still functions to a large extent on a get-what-you-can basis. It is still a fact, also, that Father is likely to be a little better educated, to have a wider experience. He therefore feels he knows more. He may not realize it, but he enjoys passing judgments, handing out decisions and opinions."

Present Obstacles

These are potential obstacles in the realization of harmonious home relationships, in Dr. Gruenberg's opinion, and need to be frankly considered in helping the father to find his true place in the family.

"To enable him to be a genuine educational influence upon the children, Dad has a dramatic advantage," Dr. McDougle pointed out. "He comes in every day from the great outside world. He is an adventure."

Of course, the danger and pity of a father's molding his son to his wishes came up, as did also a father's temptation to seek in the child the fulfillment of his own frustrated desires.

"The first job of a dad is to find out what is in the boy, and the second is to develop it," said Dr. Rollo Reynolds, principal of Horace Mann School, New York, and himself a father. "Nothing in the world can be so useful to a boy as his dad. Nothing can be so useless. It depends on the dad."

The entire conference assembled last night to discuss the responsibility of the schools for social reconstruction, under the leadership of Mr. Eduard C. Lindeman, New York School of Social Work. This subject in one or another of its aspects and implications has come up in nearly every meeting.

What to Do About It

The question with these educators seems not, "Are we or are we not responsible?" but, "To what extent can we honestly go about it, granted that our own training was along the lines of subjects rather than those which aided us to gain social vision?"

However, the fact that no group could get away from the challenge of the present social and economic situation may be at least an indication of a trend in educational revaluations, for this is no group of visionaries. Departmental living is as artificial to them as departmental learning. These are day-by-day workers with children, who see education as a genuine form of practice-living, in as real situations as can be found in school, home and community, with pages from the sum of all human experience requisitioned for textbooks.

A significant step toward practical coöperation with progressive educators throughout the world, embodied in a plan for an international headquarters of organizations furthering the new type of education, was considered today.

The plan for an international fellowship of progressive educators grows out of a need for sharing the fruits of the experimentation by members of the Progressive Education Association in the United States, and members of the New Education Fellowship, a similar organization with headquarters in London and branches in several continental countries and in South America. It was presented by Dr. J. Carson Ryan, director of education in the United States Indian service. Dr. Ryan is chairman of the international committee of the association.

The plan embodies the details of a recommendation that the Progressive Education Association become a unit of a world organization which it will form with the present new educational fellowship national units. It is hoped that a headquarters, in Paris, Geneva or some other central point, may be organized in the near future to correlate and head a series of bureaus, one in each major country. Each bureau would serve as a clearing house for the analysis and dissemination of ideas on educational experimentation in other countries, and would coöperate with other organizations interested in child welfare and in international education.

Must Be Accepted

The plan cannot be put into action until accepted by the New Education Fellowship, Dr. Ryan pointed out. At the world conference of the fellowship at Nice, France, next summer, it will be presented and lined up with suggestions from other countries. In its present or a similar form, however, the plan of an international organization joining progressive educators throughout the world in one great family will then be realized, it is felt here.

This move to correlate and share ideas and experiences is the result of a greater awareness on both sides of the Atlantic of the world-wide urge toward a new educational outlook. The same ideals and practices have been carried out simultaneously and independently in many countries of recent years. With the changed social and economic order that emerged from the ashes of the World War came dissatisfaction with old ways of preparing children to face their world, as well as a growing consciousness that recent events had indicated a fundamental unsoundness in traditional concepts of education.

There are European countries that almost immediately reorganized their educational systems from the ground up on a basis of what is termed in America "progressive education." Among these are Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Russia and parts of Germany. Later were added from the Americas, Chile and Mexico. Teachers and schools in other countries also were expressing in terms of work with children the same vision.

In 1919 had come into being, each unaware of the other, the New Education Fellowship of Europe, and the Progressive Education Association of the United States. The plan for international coöperation on a world family basis, forming an educational league of nations, is therefore in line with developments in both organizations, and if put into action by the conference to be held next summer at Nice should bring into the world a strong and practical influence for intelligent educational experimentation, is the opinion of leaders here.

EX-KING OF SAXONY

BRESLAU, Ger., Feb. 19 (AP)—Former King Friedrich Augustus III of Saxony, who passed on yesterday, has been living in private, since his removal from the throne during the November revolution of 1918. In his magnificent castle of Sybyllenort, with its 400 rooms and 30,000 acres of park lands, he has led a congenial life as a country squire, a near neighbor of his being the German ex-Crown Prince, who owns a large estate at Oels, near Sybyllenort.

The former King was well known for his well developed sense of humor and his equanimity at trying moments, both of which are said to have been in evidence when in 1918 he gave over the telephone his consent to relinquish the throne. Informed by Dr. Schroeder, a member of the new Provisional Government, that a republic had been proclaimed and asked if he would resign, the King replied calmly: "Oh, well, I suppose I had better. I suppose I have no more power, eh?"

The ex-King was democratically disposed, being a frequent traveler on street cars, much to the interest of those of his subjects who recognized him. On his abdication he received 300,000 marks cash and immediately set about turning his family affairs into a private company. On a visit to the United States some few years ago he is said to have carried out a considerable deal in silks, realizing a handsome profit.

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By VOLNEY D. HURD

Selectivity is a primary requirement in purchasing phonograph records. But it would not require any marked selective ability to shop around among the Victor releases for this period. The list is the best all-around group of recordings we have found in one sitting.

Incidentally "sitting" describes our present phonograph activity for we no longer have to get up and down each time we change a record. We have an answer for that and it is not an automatic record changer either. But more of that another time. Today we are discussing records.

Symphonic

Sinfonia in B Flat Major (J. C. Bach). On three sides of two records. On the fourth side Air From "Suite for Orchestra" (J. S. Bach). Played by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York under the direction of Willem Mengelberg. Victor 12 inch.

Here we have the two Bachs. There are many people who think that Bach, either one, sounds like piano exercises and little else. These two offerings refute this. They are interesting and beautifully played. No library is complete without such records. Mr. Mengelberg performs in his usual excellent fashion.

Vocal

Mignon-Polonaise, "I'm Fair Titania" (Thomas) and Ninna-Nanna (Bianchini), sung by Toti Dal Monte, soprano, accompanied by the La Scala Orchestra of Milan, conducted by Carlo Sabajno. Victor 12 inch.

Not knowing Toti Dal Monte we started this record with a cool questioning attitude. It only took a few notes to change that mood into one of interest. Before the record was over we had become enthusiastic. Miss Dal Monte has as nice a coloratura voice as one could hear and her singing is effortless with extremely high notes coming through with pure, easily-attained quality. If you are fond of really good soprano singing, this record is worthy of a hearing.

De Glorr Road (Wood-Wolfe) and Edward (Karl Loewe), sung by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. Victor 12 inch.

Lawrence Tibbett is much improved in this record over the last one. Probably it is the subject. Both of these are the virulent type of thing in which he has won his popularity on the air and in talking pictures. Tibbett followers will like it.

Far Apart (Schneider) and The Prayer Perfect (Speaks), sung by John McCormack, tenor. Victor 10 inch.

Mr. McCormack records here the sort of song he does extremely well. Technically, his singing is excellent, but it seems to lack that vibrant something which characterized some of his earlier records. Perhaps he is tiring of this kind of music.

Popular

Goodnight, Sweetheart and My Sunshine Is You (Stolz), played by Jack Hylton and his orchestra. Victor 12 inch.

The first time we heard Jack Hylton play a record we thought it was just one of those unusual circumstances. Soon we heard Ambrose and His Orchestra and realized that American dance bands are wasting their time in going to London. Whatever English orchestras may have lacked immediately after the war has been completely overcome. Well may the best American dance orchestras, the orchestras that originated this type of music, look to their laurels.

This is one of those records that is not designed for ordinary dancing. Being a 12-inch affair it uses all sorts of variations of the original theme, which include time variations as well. It is semisymphonic. And it takes the famous and popular English piece of "Goodnight, Sweetheart" and plays it as we have never heard it before.

All the rhythm and the color of American dance music has been adopted by Mr. Hylton with a refinement and restraint which is purely English and which brings down the often noisy jazz music to a fine, intelligently interpreted effort. For those who wouldn't care to purchase ordinary dance records but would like an unusual modern record done in the American idiom with a British accent, this Hylton recording, right from London, is just the thing.

Japanese Launch Attack at Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

minute conversations had failed, everything here indicates that the Japanese will start active operations tomorrow, attempting to drive the Chinese back 15 to 20 miles, after which negotiations may be held, Japan insisting on some sort of semi-permanent neutral zone around Shanghai.

Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai visited the Emperor and, it is understood, requested permission for additional reinforcements to be sent to Shanghai if necessary.

The British, French and American Ambassadors are continuing in contact, so that speculation on impending new notes continues. It is rumored that Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, has received a copy of a new Stimson protest, but is withholding its presentation to the Foreign Minister pending the efforts of the three powers to gain solidarity. Some observers believe that the American note, if it really has reached here, may not be delivered at all if the French and British refuse to associate themselves with it.

The official spokesman today said that yesterday's report, stating that the first draft of the League Council's note to Tokyo was written at Washington, was wrong. He said that Sato, the Japanese delegate, had telegraphed that Sir Eric Drummond, the League's Secretary-General, had written the first draft after which the Council's committee prepared a strong communication to be handed to Japan. There is no indication yet when the Japanese reply, or a general statement regarding the League's communication will be published.

CITY WORKERS ACCEPT CUT

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Employees of 15 municipal departments today voluntarily accepted 10 per cent salary and wage reductions, effective from March 1 to Dec. 1, in an effort to assist the city to balance its budget. School board members and teachers alike have to date declined to consider such a step.

RATE CHANGE ASKED

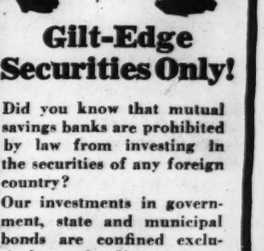
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Southwestern railroads today petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to restore livestock rates to the level in effect prior to last Jan. 24.

Step off the Yankee Clipper into your New York home!

When your train pulls into Grand Central Station you are all but in the lobby of your home in New York! You can get rid of your bags without as much as seeing a taxi or a traffic jam. ★ This central location makes the Biltmore and the Commodore ideal headquarters for business, theatre or shopping trips. Both are famous for a tradition of distinguished and thoughtful hospitality... both now offer rates at 1932 levels. ★ Women travelling alone or with their children have long recognized the many advantages of a home at these hotels... of service that includes such things as a playroom where children may be left under expert care. Men know both the Biltmore and the Commodore for the utmost in comfort and convenience.

George W. Sweeney, Pres.
Robert S. Maslin, Vice-Pres.

HOTELS BILTMORE
COMMODORE
NEW YORK CITY
Bowman Biltmore Service



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Did you know that mutual savings banks are prohibited by law from investing in the securities of any foreign country?

Our investments in government, state and municipal bonds are confined exclusively to the United States of America.

$1 starts an account here, where your money is really safe, and where you will get one hundred cents on your dollar whenever you need it.

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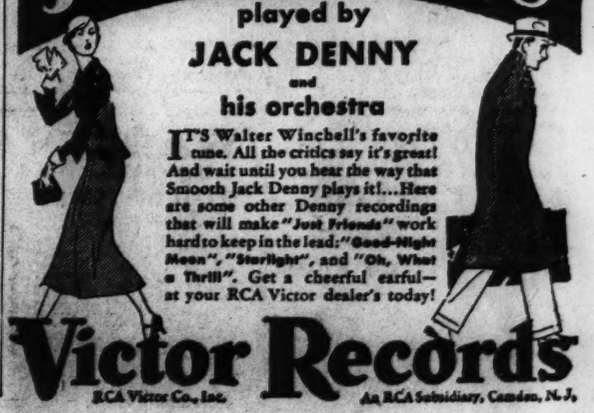
One of the largest mutual savings banks in America

JUST FRIENDS
played by
JACK DENNY
and
his orchestra



IT'S Walter Winchell's favorite tune. All the critics say it's great! And wait until you hear the way that Smooth Jack Denny plays it!... Here are some other Denny recordings that will make "Just Friends" work hard to keep in the lead: "Good-Night Moon", "Starlight", and "Oh, What a Thrill". Get a cheerful earful—at your RCA Victor dealer's today!

Victor Records
RCA Victor Co., Inc. — An RCA Subsidiary, Camden, N. J.

FOREIGN ALLIES OF WASHINGTON SANG HIS PRAISE

Officers Inclined to Scoff in End Voiced Their Highest Admiration

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"

These words, first voiced by Henry Lee and reëchoed by John Marshall in resolutions read in the House of Representatives, marked the close of the career of George Washington, whose bicentennial a grateful nation observes on Monday.

How Washington rose to the merits of this lofty citation, growing in prestige as he grew in years from a comparatively inexperienced veteran of Braddock's ill-starred command in the French and Indian War to the head of the Continental Army and so on to become the national leader in peace, probably is best told by the members of the distinguished group of French, German and Polish militarists who allied themselves to the cause of American liberty.

Perhaps nothing indicates more conclusively the uncertainty, doubt and distrust of Washington's abilities as a soldier entertained in early acquaintanceships, and the gradually changing concerts of his foreign brothers in arms as Washington's faithful and courageous service in the field evoked greater admiration and eventually sufficient financial and military assistance from sympathetic supports in Europe, than the private correspondence of these foreign officers.

Words of Baron De Kalb

Said Baron De Kalb, a German who allied himself with the French forces in America, writing to his wife in the early days of his friendship with Washington: "I have not yet told you of the character of Washington. He is the most amiable, kind-hearted and upright of men, but as a general he is too slow, too indolent, and far too weak, beside he has a tinge of vanity in his composition, and overestimates himself.

"In my opinion whatever success he may have will be owing to good luck, and to the blunders of his adversaries rather than to his abilities. I may even say that he does not even know how to improve upon the grossest blunders of the enemy. He has not yet overcome his old prejudice against the French."

In a later message to the baroness, De Kalb wrote: "It is unfortunate that Washington is so easily led. He is the bravest and truest of men, has the best intentions and a sound judgment. I am convinced he would accomplish substantial results if he would act more on his own responsibility, but it is a pity that he is so weak and has the worst of advisers in the men who enjoy his confidence."

In a letter to Henry Laurens, Baron De Kalb remarked: "I cannot but observe in justice to General Washington that he must be a very modest man and the greatest friend to the cause, for forebearing public complaint on that account, that the enemy may not be apprised of our situation and take advantage of it. He will rather suffer in the opinion of the world than hurt his country in making appear how far he is from having so considerable an army as all Europe and great part of America believe he has.

Did and Does More

"This would show, at the same time, he did and does more every day than could be expected from any general in the world, in the same circumstances, and that I think him the only proper person anybody actually being or serving in America accepted, by his natural and acquired capacity, his bravery, good sense, uprightness and honesty, to keep up the spirits of the army and people, and that I look upon him as the sole defender of his Country's cause."

When news came concerning the French Alliance in February, 1778, "it was a great day for Washington," Baron De Kalb related in a letter to his wife. "Let me say," he wrote, "that no one could be more worthy of this good fortune. His integrity, humanity, and love for the just cause of his country, as well as his other virtues, receive and merit the veneration of all men."

Just before the opening of a festival to celebrate the alliance, a French soldier had been named by a military court-martial to pay the supreme penalty. Baron De Kalb intimated that he and Lafayette had appealed to Washington for pardon to the guilty.

"The commanding general," the baroness was told, "answered that on a day dedicated to the gratitude owing by America to the King of France, he could not refuse French officers a boon, and availed himself of the opportunity to pardon all other criminals at the same time."

Count De Segur thought, according to correspondence which has been preserved, Washington's "exterior almost told his story. Simplicity, grandeur, dignity, firmness, shone in his physiognomy, as well as in his character. He was of a noble and high stature, his expression gentle and kindly, his smile pleasing, his manner simple without familiarity. All in him announced the hero."

Von Steuben's First Meeting

Regarding his first meeting with Washington, Baron von Steuben, a German whom the French induced to join the American cause, wrote: "Upon my arrival in camp, I was again the object of more honors than I was entitled to. General Washington came several miles to meet me on the road and accompanied me to my quarters, where I found an officer with 25 men as a guard of honor. When I declined this, saying I wished to be considered merely as a volunteer, the General assured me that the whole army would be gratified to stand sentinel for such volunteers."

During the winter when the remnants of the Continental Army were quartered at Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben was drilling the army which eventually was to receive the flag of Cornwallis's forces at Yorktown. Tactics hitherto unknown to the poorly equipped Continentals were grounded by the exhaustive tutelage of the former officer in the army of Frederick the Great. This esteemed officer became a citizen of the country to which he rendered so much assistance, settling on land granted by a grateful Congress.

Closen, an officer on Rochambeau's staff, noted in his diary that "above all the objects of my compatriots' curiosity was the great man, the one of whom they had heard so much, on the other side, the personification of newborn ideas of liberty and popular government, George Washington. All wanted to see him, and as soon as permission to travel was granted several managed to reach his camp."

Later, Closen wrote in his diary: "I can say that he carried away with him the regrets, the attachment, the respect and veneration of all our army. All in him betokens a great man with an excellent heart. Enough good will never be said of him."

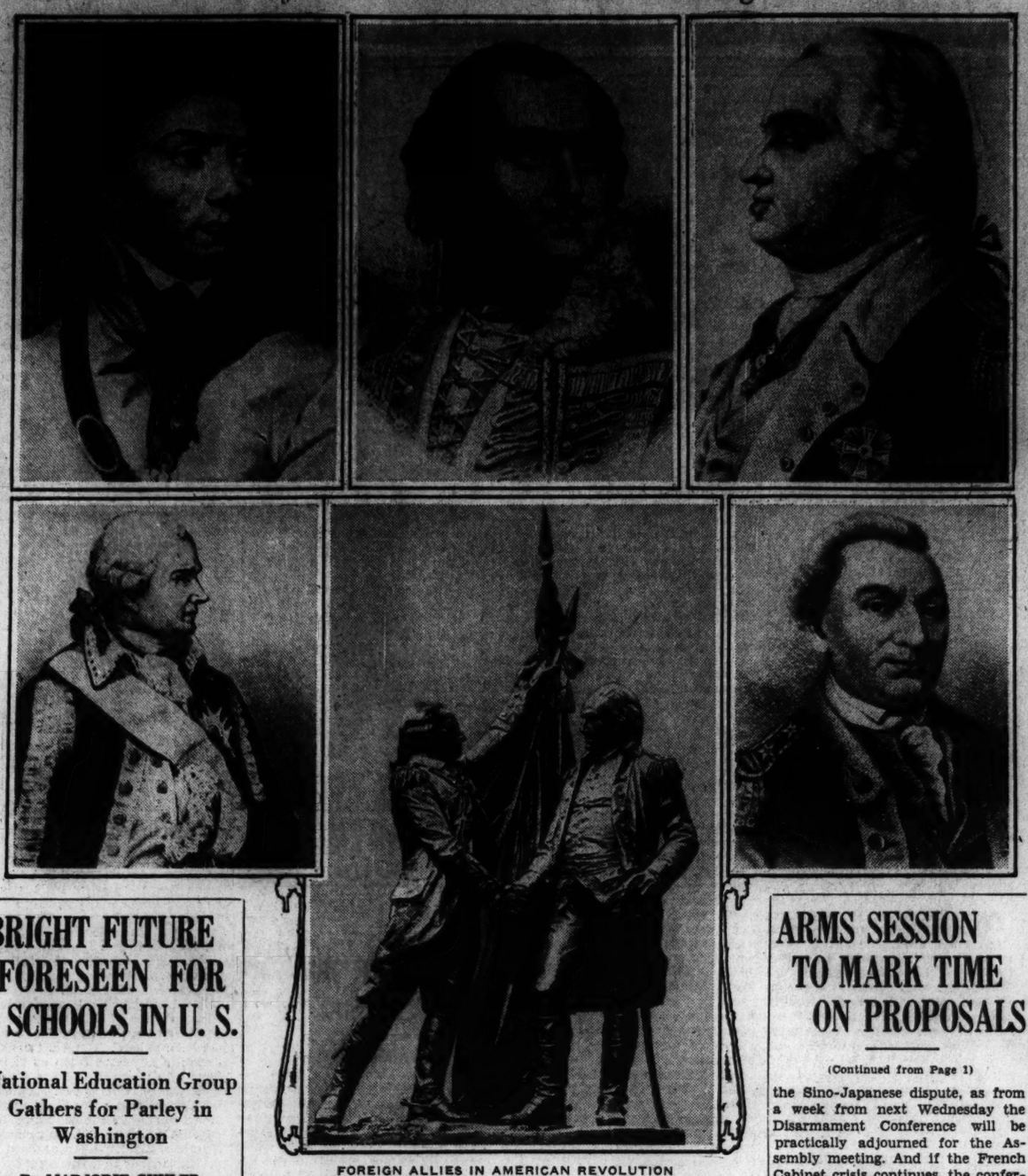
Began to Correspond

"From the moment we met," observed Rochambeau, "we began to correspond with one another. I never ceased to enjoy the soundness of his judgment and the amenity of his style in a very long correspondence."

From the pen of Chastellux came the observation: "Northern America, from Boston to Charleston, is a grand book every page of which tells his praise."

Few men enjoyed greater friendship than that shared by General Washington and the Marquis de LaFayette. Brief evidence of this love was penned by the French nobleman on the day of his departure for France in 1779. "Farewell, my dear general," the letter said, "I hope your French friend will ever be dear to you; I hope I shall soon see you again, and tell you myself with what emotions I now leave the coast you inhabit, and with what affection and respect I am forever, my dear general, your respectful and sincere friend."

They All Loved and Admired Washington



FOREIGN ALLIES IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Upper Row, Left to Right—GENERAL KOSCIUSZKO, GENERAL PULASKI, BARON VON STEUBEN. Lower Row, Left to Right—COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU; Statue of LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON by Bartholdi in Place des Etats-Unis, Paris; BARON DE KALB.

BRIGHT FUTURE FORESEEN FOR SCHOOLS IN U. S.

National Education Group Gathers for Parley in Washington

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—"The most fascinating 25 years in the history of American schools" is foreseen by many of the 15,000 men and women here for the sixty-second annual convention of the department of superintendents of the National Education Association, which opens tomorrow. If even a part of the changes which present conditions seem to require can be made, education will gain immeasurably. Indeed some of the leaders go so far as to say that "American culture will progress far beyond anything that can be foreseen now."

High schools, they say, will become community colleges serving adults as well as youths, providing not only academic classes but intellectual recreation and training for social and civic leadership. The schools will attempt to solve the problem of what to do with the increased leisure from what many people regard as an inevitable shorter work week. Thus will be speeded up the present marked trend away from the university credit system which so far has dominated the lower schools.

College entrance requirements of Latin and Greek, higher mathematics and advanced natural science have led thought away from local living conditions. The new schools will take their inspiration from community needs rather than outside demands. They will attempt to improve the home and build up local industries, attempt to solve local problems in Government and teach housing and recreation planning.

Latin and trigonometry will be reserved for those students who expect to be professional scholars, while the others will study community water works, heating and lighting systems, park designs, city planning, how to select a home library, and above all how to deal intelligently with home and neighborhood relationships

The school people see the new education dealing so concretely with the facts of local government, its budgets and history, and placing such emphasis on civic ideals that corruption, graft and demagogery will find it harder and harder to survive.

The challenge of teaching future city expansion will result in a study of home architecture and home needs which invariably will be expressed in more intelligent home conditions. Literature study will be more than delving into classics of the past; it will reach into the speeches, newspapers and pulpits, reflecting itself throughout the reading and hearing of the entire community.

In this vision of community colleges the school people expect to see teacher training rise above the college level as a minimum, and the maturity and experience of the teacher group in the lower schools advancing to a point equal to that of present-day university staffs.

Akron, Buffalo, Detroit and Omaha are among the municipal universities discussed by the delegates and it is believed that each year will see more of these built out of the aspiration and need of communities.

Closely allied to this line of thinking is the second phase of the four-cornered program built for the convention. Character education is the second topic and it will be emphasized by the presentation of the 1932 yearbook of the department, the results of research extending over a period of years.

This summary on character is the climax of years of work by school people in every branch of the profession. It gives practical consideration to the problem and shows the actual steps to be taken but offers no panacea. It does not point to any one quick solution but just as the formation of character is a slow process involving long, sustained and sometimes difficult effort, it indicates that the means of building character must be patiently, painstakingly and diligently applied.

An analysis of the effect of present-day financial affairs upon the schools is the third main point of the program and all of the discussion is being directed to what means can be used to protect the interests and rights of children in this period of transition, and how the unit of taxation can be moved so as to take resources where they are, to spend upon the children where they are.

In this connection the committee on school costs is to make recommendations for adjusting educational services to present economic conditions.

The fourth main topic, "American education past, present, and future," is fittingly chosen in connection with a meeting at the nation's capital with its opportunity for pilgrimages into the past.

The school people will try to give point during the coming week to the fact that "a country's capital is its mind." There it thinks and from there it speaks to the world. The educators will watch the highest court of justice, and Congress, and from there they will set forth to visit places identified with George Washington and other national figures.

GARDNER MUSEUM RECITAL ANNOUNCED

A joint recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Gardiner and Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, will comprise the afternoon musical to be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The concert is open to the public.

Mr. Goetze's first group includes works of Handel and Beethoven while his second is from Infante's "Andalusian Sketches." Miss Taylor is singing two groups of three numbers each which include compositions by Bach, Tirindelli, Szulc, Strickland, Rasbach and Gilberti.

ARMS SESSION TO MARK TIME ON PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Sino-Japanese dispute, as from a week from next Wednesday the Disarmament Conference will be practically adjourned for the Assembly meeting. And if the French Cabinet crisis continues, the conference must remain marking time in the interim.

One or two minor speakers remain in the general debate and these were deferred until next Wednesday. Today Mr. C. T. te Water of South Africa, Señor Jorge Valdéz-Mendeville of Chile, and Dr. Dovas Zaunius of Lithuania held the floor. Mr. te Water suggested that the delegates instead of making such discreet addresses in preceding days might have shown greater candor. But he paid tribute to the Italian delegation for "its reasoned submission of drastic armament reductions and prohibitions which appealed to South Africa for their courage and foresight."

Regional Agreements

The Chilean spokesman offered regional agreements as the best means of lowering armaments. Dr. Zaunius pled for stricter observance of treaties and urged that past grievances—meaning the Polish seizure of Vilna—should be redressed before disarmament could be possible.

Lithuania also took a prominent rôle in the special Council meeting following the arms conference session when the recent coup d'état in Memel came under further discussion. After an exhaustive debate between Dr. Zaunius and Herr von Bulow of Germany, the Council had no alternative than to refer the complex matter to further judicial examination.

A committee of jurists has already examined the matter, recommending that the Lithuanian Government expedite a setting up of a new directorate of Memel, enjoying the confidence of local Chamber representatives. At the same time the jurists could not decide whether Herr Otto Boettscher had been removed with just cause, and referred the matter either to the World Court or outside judicial settlement.

Conference Irons Out Differences On Ely Relief Bill

Following a meeting of the committees on conference of the House and Senate yesterday, on Gov. Joseph B Ely's $380,300 unemployment relief measure, it was reported that the differences of the two branches had been practically ironed out, and that details of the compromise probably would be reported in the Legislature next Tuesday.

The most important bill coming out of committee hearings yesterday was a redraft of proposed legislation to deprive Civil service employees of the right of appeal from salary cuts when general revisions in compensations are made. Six members of the Committee on Public Service dissented in the report.

A bill to authorize the taking of land along rights of way for the preservation of natural beauty and construction of parking spaces and sidewalks was reported by the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, with the recommendation that it be "referred to the next annual session."

Considerable interest was attached to committee hearings on legislation to provide assistance to war veterans in purchasing homes. The measure specifically states that veterans may buy homes on an initial payment as low as 5 per cent of the value of the land.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Directors of Radio Corporation of America have postponed action on the dividend on the preferred "A" stock until March 4.

BOSTON HEARS BOYCOTT PLEA AGAINST JAPAN

Citizens Asked to Sign Resolution to Buy No Goods of Japanese Make

Proposal for an economic boycott of Japan, embodied in a resolution in circulation among Boston citizens, was an apt adjunct to the recommendation for a world-wide boycott of Japan made by Dr. J. Anton De Haas, professor of international relations, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, speaking at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday.

The local resolution, made known following Dr. De Haas's address reads: "With no unfriendliness toward the Japanese people, but in the conviction that we share the guilt of the militaristic policy now pursued by their Government if we give it support, direct or indirect, we, the undersigned individuals, announce our intentions of buying no Japanese goods so long as that country continues violation of the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty."

There can be no honorable neutrality toward a nation that is violating treaties to which the United States is a party, declared Dr. De Haas. Not property but the sanctity of treaties and the destiny of the peace machinery must be the basis of action, he said.

He decried boycott of China and Japan alike, as certain to discriminate in favor of the stronger nation, for it has the arms, the natural resources, the manufacturing potentialities and the capital to withstand economic isolation far better than the weaker power, he explained.

The resolution introduced was circulated for signatures by Dr. Elisabeth Anthony Dexter, member of the Cambridge League of Women Voters and Miss Florence Luscomb, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

MISS McLEOD TO TALK

Miss Edyth Thornton McLeod of New York, connected with the Elizabeth Arden company, is to speak in Boston Feb. 26 at the Jordan Marsh Company store on the part that personal appearance plays in salesmanship, it is announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

RESIGNATION REJECTED

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (By U. P.)—The directors of the National Railways Thursday rejected Gen. Juan Andrew Almazan's resignation as head of the lines.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Miss Gertrude P. Harper, New York, N. Y.
John A. Wolfard, Tacoma, Wash.
W. Louis Hawkes, Tacoma, Wash.
Beverly Bayne, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Matthew W. Potts, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Furnished and Unfurnished Suites. Bright, airy and attractive. Every modern convenience is here and the rates are modern, too. Shops and transportation are near by.
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Crushes Ice Cubes or Cracked Ice for faster chilling of Ice Drinks, Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Foods, etc.
$3.50 ea. delivered in Massachusetts
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Pelham Hall *Your Home*
Nothing is more important in life than your home. Our constant aim is to make Pelham Hall the ideal apartment home—and the comfort of those who live here is the paramount object of our service.
A few suites, some furnished, are now available.
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First View--All 1932 Buicks!
Transportation and Travel Exposition
February 22 to March 5—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAM
Public reception to Russell Boardman and John L. Polando—world's record-breaking aviators—New York to Turkey non-stop flight.

$40,000 cut-open Buick chassis in motion.
Colorful Poster Display of many nations—500 gay scenes—first showing in America.
Eskimo dog team and equipment—some used on Admiral Byrd's South Pole Expedition.
Television in operation.
Tableau "America's Original Automobile Service Station."
Never before such remarkable price values—50 new-car models — many improvements — modern accessories.
Tune in on WEEI from 6:30 to 7 P. M. Sunday, February 21st—Hear the Buick Wizards.
Come—Admission Free—Parking for 500 Cars
NOYES BUICK
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Near Cottage Farm Bridge
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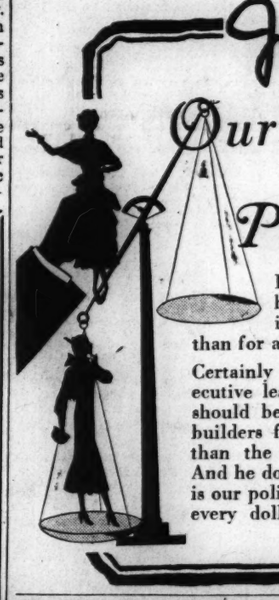
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Certainly a merchant with years of executive leadership and proven ability should be able to deal with fashion builders far more to your advantage than the usual store representative. And he does—here at Jays. Besides, it is our policy to give you the benefit of every dollar gained through shrewd buying.

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OLD IVORY PURE LINEN DAMASK
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Through their complete penetration dye process, radiating new depth of color, "Old Bleach" have created a masterpiece in Old Ivory Linen. The soft, aristocratic shade harmonizes perfectly with fine China and glass, and is guaranteed permanent by "Permatone," discovered and controlled by "Old Bleach." Three delightful new patterns, all with the popular oblong size napkins. Beautifully hemmed, ready for use. *Offered exclusively by Whitney.*

2x2	cloth and	6	napkins	.....	$14.75
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2x3	" "	12	"	.....	24.75
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BALLANGRUD IS DOUBLE WINNER

Takes 1500 and 5000-Meter World Speed-Skating Championships

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Ivar Ballangrud of Norway, today added the 1500-meter world speed-skating crown to the 5000-meter title he annexed yesterday, defeating an international field of 26 other skaters with a time of 2m. 24.8s.

Michael Staksrud of Norway was second in 2m. 25.8s., and Bert Taylor of the United States was third in 2m. 26.4s.

Ballangrud's time was 32.3 seconds better than the time John A. ("Jack") Shea of Lake Placid made in winning the 1500-meter race in the Olympics. Shea's time was 2m. 57.5s. The mark was far behind the 2m. 17.4s. world record of A. Claes Thunburg of Finland, however.

The victory sent Ballangrud in the lead for the individual title with a total of 145.4 points. These points are awarded on the basis of times in the various races. Staksrud was second with 146.1 points and Bernt Evensen of Norway, third, with 147.4. Bert Taylor of the United States was fifth with 148.2 points, followed by Eddie Schroeder of Detroit, with 149.9.

The races were skated in a high wind and with the thermometer around 10 degrees below zero. The summary:

1500-METER WORLD'S SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Heat One—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 2:24.8; Lloyd Guenther, United States, 2:35.9.

Heat Two—Carl Lindberg, Sweden, 2:32.2; Shozo Ishawara, Japan, 2:38.9.

Heat Three—Ray Murray, United States, 2:36.8; Alec Hurd, Canada, 2:32.4.

Heat Four—Valentine Bialas, United States, 2:31.9; Yasuo Kawamura, 2:33.1.

Heat Five—Haakon Pederson, Norway, 2:34.8; Bernt Evensen, Norway, 2:29.8.

Heat Six—Eddie Schroeder, United States, 2:33.8; Harry Smythe, Canada, 2:38.5.

Heat Seven—Michael Staksrud, Norway, 2:25.8; Walter Rutter, Great Britain, 2:40.

Heat Eight—Hans Engnestangen, Norway, 2:31.7; Allan Potts, United States, 2:33.2.

Heat Nine—Bert Taylor, United States, 2:26.4; Erling Lindboe, Norway, 2:35.1.

Heat Ten—Carl Springer, United States, 2:31.3; O'Neill Farrell, United States, 2:33.8.

Heat Eleven—Charles Delpier, United States, 2:43.7; Tokuo Kitani, Japan, 2:38.4.

Heat Twelve—Ossian Blomquist, Finland, 2:26.5; Eddie Murphy, United States, 2:31.9.

Heat Thirteen—Melvin Johnson, United States, 2:30.4; Eddie Wedge, United States, 2:35.9.

Heat Fourteen—Tomeyjo Uruma, Japan, 2:42.

Ballangrud successfully defended his world's 5000-meters speed skating championship in the second event Friday, skating his heat in 8m. 37.6s., 16 seconds slower than his world mark.

Eddie Schroeder of Chicago was second with 8m. 41.9s.; Michael Staksrud, Norway, third, 8m. 43s.; Ossian Blomquist, Finland, fourth, 8m. 48.8s., and Bernt Evensen, Norway, fifth, 8m. 49.6s. The summary:

WORLD'S 5000-METER SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Heat One—Haakon Pederson, Norway, 9:19.1; Melvin Johnson, United States, 9:30.1.

Heat Two—Valentine Bialis, United States, 8:53.3; Charles Delpier, Detroit, 10:10.7.

Heat Three—Bernt Evensen, Norway, 8:49.6; Harry Smythe, Canada, 9:15.5.

Heat Four—Lloyd Guenther, Detroit, United States, 9:15.6; Yasuo Kawamura, Japan, 9:22.6.

Heat Five—Eddie Schroder, United States, 8:41.9; Walter Rutter, Great Britain, 9:48.7.

Heat Six—Ossian Blomquist, Finland, 8:48.8; Carl Springer, United States, 9:00.8.

Heat Seven—Tokuo Kitani, Japan, 9:23.3; Erling Lindboe, Norway, 9:17.3.

Heat Eight—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 8:37.6; Ray Murray, United States, 9:29.4.

Heat Nine—Hans Engnestangen, Norway, 9:11.7; Allan Potts, United States, 9:50.6.

Heat Ten—Eddie Murphy, United States, 9:36.8; Bert Taylor, United States, 8:59.

Heat Eleven—Alec Hurd, Canada, 9:10.3; Carl Lindburg, Sweden, 9:04.2.

Heat Twelve—O'Neill Farrell, United States, 9:30; Michael Staksrud, Norway, 8:43.

Heat Thirteen—Eddie Wedge, United States, 9:06; Shozo Ishawara, Japan, 9:40.7.

Heat Fourteen—Tomejiyo Uruma, Japan, 9:22.7.

RUTGERS SWIMMERS LEAVE LAST PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 20—Rutgers University climbed out of last place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association standing here yesterday afternoon by defeating the College of the City of New York swimmers, 46 to 25. Rutgers now has one victory and three setbacks in Association competition, while C. C. N. Y. has lost four straight meets. The water polo game also went to Scarlet, 65 to 24.

The feature of the meet was the race between Walter Spence '34 of Rutgers and H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y., in the 150-yard backstroke event. They both crossed the finish line together, and the race was declared a draw. The summary:

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, second; H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 23s.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. A. Jones '34, Rutgers; W. T. Kyle '34, Rutgers, second; Harris Ableson '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—26s.

Fancy Diving—Won by E. W. Roberts '33, Rutgers; Jesse Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y., second; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, third. Winner's points—85.7.

440-Yard Freestyle — Won by Nathan Snow '34, C. C. N. Y.; W. E. Mowan '34, Rutgers, second; Martin Robin '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—5m. 48s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Tie for first by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, and H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; Sidney Richman '32, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 49s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Eugene Bigel '33, C. C. N. Y.; E. F. Baumer '34, Rutgers, second; Joseph Schubert '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 47s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; Harris Ableson '33, C. C. N. Y., second; H. J. Kaul '33, Rutgers, third. Time—58.1s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (E. A. Jones '34, W. T. Kyle '34, N. M. Kramer '33, Walter Spence '34); C. C. N. Y. (Alfred Fredericks '33, Nathan Snow '34, Martin Robin '34, H. E. Kramer '33), second. Time—3m. 57.6s.

PEARMAN VS. D. EMMET JR.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 20 (AP)—J. E. Pearman of Bermuda, the defending champion, entered the final round of the Biddell's Bay Golf and Country Club men's golf championship for the Warwick Vase yesterday by defeating Col. J. L. Miller of the Chester Golf Club, Chester, N. S., 1 up in a close match. In the 36-hole final Pearman will face D. Emmet Jr. of the St. George's Golf Club, Long Island, N. Y. The champion Thursday defeated D. Emmet Sr. The younger Emmet yesterday eliminated W. S. Warland of The Wiscasset Golf Club, Mount Ponoco, Penna., 5 and 4.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Hamilton 18, M. I. T. 6.

Hedlund Defeats A Seeded Player

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The first of the seeded players in the United States Class C squash tennis individual championship at Park Avenue Squash Club dropped out of the play yesterday, when E. E. Gallaudet of the Yale Club team, winner of the team title, who was played second on the list, was defeated by C. O. Hedlund of Block Hall Club, in a match in the second round, advanced a day by request of the players. The score was 10—15, 15—4, 15—9.

Two other second-round matches were also played, but no prominent players were involved. Two more seeded players scheduled for the day, both in the first round, had better success, as Paul Scheerer of Essex Club, Newark, defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—2; and R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, swamped F. L. Glasby, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—4, 15—4.

The balance of the second round will be played Saturday, with 29 matches scheduled. J. S. Becker and Van Buren Taliaferro of the Yale Club champion team; William P. Hoffman, Bayside Tennis Club; Dr. J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, the remaining seeded players, and William J. Mackey, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, who replaced H. A. Haines, seeded from the home club, when the latter withdrew, will make their first appearances.

Another interesting match brought W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, winner of the fall novice tourney, against young Frank A. Sieverman 3d, of Bayside Tennis Club, who has been playing only for the past month, but shows signs of future prominence. Hoag was a little too steady for the youngster, and just managed to emerge victor by a score of 15—11, 15—13, with the loser staging a rally at the finish that brought him within a rally of tying the score at match point. But he slipped in the final rally, and Hoag ran out the match in the next. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

P. B. Lawrence, Essex Club, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue S. C., 1—15, 15—13, 15—6.

A. L. Noel, Park Avenue S. C., won from V. F. Kahn, City A. C., by default.

Paul Scheerer, Essex Club, defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—2.

S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard Club, defeated A. Joyce, Essex Club, 15—6, 15—6.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., 15—11, 15—13.

R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair A. C., 15—4, 15—4.

S. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, won from W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, by default.

J. D. Hanley, Columbia U. C., defeated O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, 12—15, 15—10, 15—2.

Second Round

E. Robertson Ward, Park Avenue S. C., defeated E. L. Kemble, Bayside T. C., 15—12, 4—15, 15—8.

Carleton Block, City A. C., defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, 15—7, 18—14.

C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 10—15, 15—4, 15—9.

FAVORITES DROP OUT IN OPEN GOLF

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Big money campaigners of American golfdom, headed by Billy Burke, United States open champion, were brushed aside yesterday as match play of the $4000 Gasparilla open tournament here moved through the second round.

Burke, in trouble with his approach game, was eliminated in the first round by Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, 1 up. Mangrum beat Tony Butler, Corpus Christi, Texas, 2 and 1, in the second round.

Into the ranks of the spectators with Burke went former national open champions also—Johnny Farrell of St. Augustine; Joe Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., and Gene Sarazen of Great Neck, L. I.

The comedalists, Dick Metz, San Angelo (Texas) youth, and the veteran Willie MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., himself a former national open champion, went to the quarterfinals. Others who advanced were Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, Paul Runyan of Westchester, N. Y., Tony Manero of Elmshurst, N. Y., Bill Mehlhorn of New York, and Eddie Schultz of Troy, N. Y.

Hagen eliminated Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., 2 and 1, in the first round of match play, while Kingsrud defeated Neil McIntyre of Indianapolis, 4 and 3.

Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y., who eliminated Denny Shute of Cleveland, 2 and 1 in the first round, met Tony Manero of Elmhurst, N. Y., yesterday afternoon and was eliminated 3 and 2. Cox was a pretournament favorite. Manero was carried to the twenty-first hole yesterday morning to eliminate Victor Brook of Lakeland, Fla., 1 up.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Akron 41, Western Reserve 32.
Amherst 37, St. Stephens 34.
Armour Tech 22, Augustana 16.
Augsburg 31, Gustavus Adolphus 27.
Austin 36, Sam Houston 21.
Baker 30, Kansas Wesleyan 24.
Bucknell 41, W. & J. 22.
Carleton 23, Ripon 22.
Colgate 40, Brown 28.
Colorado C. 35, Colorado S. of M. 22.
Cornell C. 35, Beloit 25.
Earlham 34, Hanover 27.
Grinnell 31, Drake 20.
Heidelberg 27, Toledo 19.
Illinois Wesleyan 25, Eureka 23.
Iowa Central 29, Simpson 23.
Kansas State 30, Iowa State 27.
Luther 28, Upper Iowa 15.
Manchester 31, Huntington 9.
Mankato Teachers 19, Rochester 13.
Midland 37, Nebraska Wesleyan 32.
Mount Union 44, Otterbein 26.
Monmouth 37, Lawrence 31.
North Central 18, Lake Forest 12.
North Dakota 46, S. D. State 28.
Norwich 22, Coast Guard 18.
Notre Dame 37, Butler 32.
Ohio 29, DePauw 26.
Ohio Northern 33, Kenyon 22.
Parsons 25, Columbia C. 22.
Pratt 37, M. I. T. 23.
River Falls T. 29, Stout 27.
South Dakota 31, Morningside 21.
Springfield 35, New Hampshire 21.
St. John's 28, St. Olaf 20.
Tufts 30, Vermont 20.
Utah 36, Utah Aggies 29.
Washington State 48, Idaho 37.
Washington 27, Oklahoma Aggies 18.
Waynesburg 46, Grove City 43.
Warne Normal 46, Nebraska "U" 26.
Wyoming 34, Colorado Aggies 28.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 6, Boydoin 5.
M. I. T. 4, Boston 3.
Michigan 7, Wisconsin 1.
Northeastern 3, Brown 2.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Iowa S. T. 34, Wisconsin 8.
Midland C. 37, Nebraska Wesleyan 22.

P. T. MOORE AND WOLF ADVANCE

Reach Quarterfinals in Same Bracket in Open Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Two amateurs furnished the sensation in the annual open squash tennis championship, at the Hotel Shelton Courts, yesterday evening, by coming through to the quarterfinals in the same bracket, thus assuring the entrance of an amateur into the semifinal round, for the first time in the history of the event.

First, Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated Thomas Plower, professional coach at Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the latest protege of Walter A. Kinsella, former champion, in straight games, 17—14, 15—7, 15—4. Then Harry F. Wolf, national amateur champion, and leader of the New York Athletic Club team, defeated Leo Collins, another Kinsella pupil, of the Union League Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—12. This came as a real surprise, as Collins was regarded as a sure winner. But Wolf under the tutelage of Roland Dufton, runner-up last year, who was unable to compete himself, displayed such skill that he held the upper hand all the way.

The two other matches resulted as expected, with Robert L. Cahill, Park Avenue Squash Club, and Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, winning by wide margins in straight games.

Due to the fixture of the playoff of the Class A amateur team championship, in which both Wolf and Moore are involved, the quarterfinal matches in the open are shifted, with Wolf and Moore encountering on Tuesday evening, with James L. Reid and Ernest Clark, playing the other match, while Frank Ward, champion in this event for the past six years, and Leif Nordlie postponed their match until Wednesday, while the other match on that day will bring Iannicelli against Cahill. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Philip T. Moore (amateur), Columbia University Club, defeated Thomas Plower, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 17—14, 15—7, 15—4.

Harry F. Wolf (amateur), New York A. C., defeated Leo T. Collins, Union League Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—12.

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated Charles Costello, Block Hall, 15—8, 15—6, 15—5.

Robert L. Cahill, Park Avenue S. C., defeated Steven Feron Jr., Army and Navy Club, 15—5, 15—3, 15—3.

TORONTO, McGILL WIN THEIR GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 20—University of Toronto and McGill University won the opening games in the intercollegiate ladies' basketball series yesterday by decisive margins over University of Western Ontario and Queen's University, respectively. Toronto won by 43 to 17, while McGill had a 38-to-24 margin over the Tricolor.

In the first game, McGill led by 20 to 12 at the half, while the locals had piled up a 26-to-7 lead by the time the rest interval arrived. The summaries:

McGILL		QUEEN'S
Chisholm, lf	rg,	Galbraith
Baillie, rf	lg,	Tait
Golding, jc	sc,	Anderson
Lynch, sc	jc,	Rice
Hay, lg	rf,	Kenney
Peden, rg	lf,	McGinnis

Score—McGill 38, Western Ontario 24. Goals from floor—Lynch 8, Bazin 7, Baillie 2 for McGill; Kenney 7, Rice 2, McGinnis 2 for Queens. Goals from foul—Lynch 3, Baillie for McGill; Kenney 2 for Queen's. Spares—Bazin, Davidson, Campbell for McGill; Dunlop, Napstall, Austin for Queen's. Referee—Ethel Phillips, Toronto.

TORONTO		WESTERN ONTARIO
Hazlitt, lf	rg,	Timpany
Crouch, rf	lg,	Millen
McGarry, jc	sc,	Wong
Ballard, sc	jc,	Gidley
Wallace, lg	rf,	McMurtry
Allen, rg	lf,	Rath

Score—Toronto 43, Western Ontario 17. Goals from floor—Crouch 10, Hazlitt 5, Ballard 4 for Toronto; Rath 2, McMurtry 2, Wong 2, Cole for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Crouch 3, Hazlitt 2 for Toronto; Toronto: Dean, Cole, Dampeir for West-McMurtry 2, Wong for Western Ontario. Spares—Longley, Palmer, McKenzie for ern Ontario, Referee—Ethel Wain, Toronto.

PERKINS AND TRYON ADVANCE

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—T. Phillips Perkins, former British amateur champion, and Howard Tryon, Detroit, strode far into the van of favorites yesterday as they won their quarterfinal match in the amateur four-ball matches here 11 and 10 from John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., and A. R. Hakes, Dunkirk, N. Y. The winners had a best-ball card of 34—39—73 for the morning 18 holes and a best-ball 36 for the 8 holes of afternoon play. Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., youngster playing with Celest Durand of Brooklyn, sank a 30-foot putt for a 3 on the thirty-fifth hole to win 2 and 1 their match with Winfield S. Day, Chicago, and Art Lynch, New York. F. H. Hohlfelder, Cleveland, and Dan Boccoli, New Britain, Conn., went to the thirty-fifth hole to defeat Jesus Novotny, La Grange, Ill., and H. F. Bowbeer, Chicago, 2 and 1. Tommy Aycock and Jack Toomer, crack Jacksonville amateurs, went into the semifinals as they defeated Ken Berry and Frank Norman of Miami, 3 and 1.

CANADIANS REACH FINAL

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 20 (AP)—Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, veteran Canadian star, and her townsmate, Mrs. A. B. Fisher, reached the final round of the Belmont Manor and Golf Club women's golf tournament yesterday, eliminating two players from the United States in the semifinal match. Miss Mackenzie eliminated Mrs. Von Rahn of the Bass River Golf Club, South Yarmouth, Mass., 4 and 3. Mrs. Fisher defeated Miss Van Landingham of Charlotte, N. C., 1 up in a hard-fought match.

GOALIE FORBES RETURNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Coach Frank Carroll of the Springfield Indians yesterday returned Jakie Forbes, goalie, to the New York Americans of the National Hockey League. Forbes has been here on loan. Carroll now has both Alfie Moore and Harvey Stone available. He plans to start Moore.

LINDRUM DEFEATS NEWMAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Walter Lindrum of Australia, world's champion at English billiards, defeated Tom Newman, British champion, 713 to 473, in an exhibition match last night. Lindrum's best breaks were 398, 388 and 166; Newman's 212 and 200.

ARMAS VS. CARRILLO IN FINAL

HAVANA, Feb. 20 (AP)—M. de Armas, the defending titleholder, and Antonio Carrillo, former champion, gained the final round of the Cuban amateur golf championship yesterday. They will play 36 holes for the title.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

New York 35, Manhattan 27.
Rutgers 46, C. C. N. Y. 25.

San Francisco Now Second in League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Hollywood	14	3	4	84	44	31
San Francisco	7	3	7	52	62	19
Los Angeles	5	1	14	59	100	17
Oakland	6	3	10	57	73	17

RESULT FEB. 13

Hollywood 4, Oakland 4, overtime.

RESULT FEB. 19

San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4, overtime.

RESULT FEB. 16

Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3.

RESULT FEB. 18

Hollywood 10, Los Angeles 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 20—Hollywood tied Oakland at the southern city, Feb. 13, in a clean, fast game of the California Hockey League, 4 to 4, overtime. Two goals by Hub Dafoe and a pair by Ganton Scott and Collins kept the Sheiks in the lead all the way until late in the third period. Coupez, Babs Johnson and Jack Walker brought the crowd to their feet with goals for the home sextet, Jimmy Evans accepting Walker's pass from the blue line to tie the score. Tight defense play by both teams and splendid goaltending by both Larwell and Robertson kept the overtime scoreless.

San Francisco Rangers took second place in the C. H. L. standing at Iceland in the bay city, Feb. 15, overcoming a 4-to-2 lead held by Irving's Los Angeles boys late in the third session, and winning at four minutes of overtime when the veteran Smokey Harris passed to Ross Miller for a goal. Miller and Harris were prominent throughout the evening, each earning two points. Don Cummings scored twice for the Angels, Pool and Irving getting the other goals for the losers.

The Angels lost again, Feb. 16, at Oakland. Three goals by Guy Pool seemed sufficient for a victory, but the Sheiks came back with well-earned goals from the sticks of Collins, Scott, Harper and George Bond, to score a victory, 4 to 3. At the final whistle, trouble, which started when Horne of Oakland was checked by Berge Irving early in the contest, came to a climax as the teams were leaving the ice. Horne deliberately attacked the Angel manager and has since been suspended for the balance of the season.

Los Angeles was overwhelmed by Jack Walker's Stars at Hollywood, Feb. 18, by the largest score made by a team in the league this season, 10 to 2. An hour before game time a rousing sendoff was tendered Don Cummings and Guy Pool at the Santa station, the popular wings of the Los Angeles team, who were entraining for the East to join the Boston Bruins or Cubs. The score indicates their loss to Irving's sextet. They were replaced by Waite and Roland. Sixteen points were registered by Hollywood, Evans leading the parade with a goal and four assists; Babs Johnson netted the puck on four occasions.

WASHINGTON STATE IS NEAR CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 20—The State College of Washington five cleared the second last hurdle in its race for the Northwest basketball championship by downing an inspired University of Idaho squad, 48 to 37. It was a high hurdle, for the Cougars led by only two points when J. R. Cross '33 started a rally within the last two minutes. By winning last night, the Cougars need take but one of their remaining two games with University of Washington, providing Washington wins both of its games with Idaho here.

WASH. STATE		IDAHO
Cross, Rogers, lf	rg,	Geraghty, Wicks
Holsten, rf	lg,	Lacy
Gordon, c	Grenier,	Hurley
Scott, Graham, lg	rf,	Barrett
McLarney, rg	lf,	Hale, Herman

Score—Washington State College 48, University of Idaho 37. Goals from floor—Gordon 5, McLarney 5, Holsten 4, Cross 3, Rogers 2, Graham 2 for Washington State; Barrett 6, Lacy 3, Hale, Herman, Grenier, Hurley for Idaho. Goals from foul—McLarney 3, Rogers 2, Gordon for Washington State; Lacy 4, Hale 3, Barrett 2, Wicks 2 for Idaho. Referee—Emil Piluso. Umpire—James Williams.

LEADING HOCKEY SCORERS

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Smith, Montreal		9	29	38
Jackson, Toronto		21	16	37
Primeau, Toronto		5	30	35
W. Cook, Rangers		26	8	34
Trottier, Montreal		21	12	33
C. Conacher, Toronto		27	5	32
Stewart, Montreal		21	11	32
Clapper, Boston		13	17	30
Dillon, Rangers		21	8	29
Morenz, Canadiens		14	14	28
Barry, Boston		16	11	27

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Klein, Boston	19	11	30
Hart, Providence	15	12	27
Harrington, Providence	12	13	25
Starr, Springfield	13	8	21
Pettinger, Bronx	9	12	21
Asmundsen, Bronx	10	10	20
King, Philadelphia	10	9	19
Heximer, Springfield	9	10	19
Gaudreault, Providence	8	11	19
Vail, Providence	6	13	19

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Wiseman, Chicago	11	12	23
Forslund, Duluth	13	8	21
Riley, Chicago	11	10	21
McPherson, St. Louis	17	3	20
McFadyen, Chicago	7	12	19
McKinnon, Kansas City	12	4	16
Campbell, Kansas City	8	8	16
Prelesnik, Chicago	10	5	15
Scott, St. Louis	10	4	14
Lafrance, Tulsa	9	4	13
Brydson, Chicago	5	8	13
Scott, Tulsa	6	7	13

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
D. Cummings, Los Angeles		36	8	44
Pool, Los Angeles		26	14	40
Evans, Hollywood		11	14	25
Johnson, Hollywood		17	6	23
Coupez, Hollywood		11	10	21
Dunn, Hollywood		16	4	20
Irving, Los Angeles		10	10	20
Vokes, San Francisco		16	3	19
Harper, Oakland		11	4	15
Huffman, San Francisco		7	8	15
Scott, Oakland		12	3	15
Sande, Los Angeles		10	3	13

MISS KNOX WINS TITLE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Miss Irene Knox, University of Maryland marksman, is the new national intercollegiate woman rifle champion. The National Rifle Association has announced her as the winner of the championship with a score of 500 out of 600. She broke the previous record mark of 495 established last year by Miss Edith Pritchard of the University of Vermont. The Maryland girl also won the women's 50-foot championship with a score of 398 out of 400. Donald Cook of Turlock, California, won the scholastic championship with a perfect 400 score, and William Hanley of Newell, Penna., the junior indoor championship with 387 out of 400.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

North Central 85, Morton 14.
Michigan State 72½, Ohio Wesleyan 33½.

NINE TRIUMPHS FOR KENTUCKY

Holds Unofficial Leadership Among Southern Conference Basketball Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20—With interest at high pitch among Southern Conference basketball fans, the "experts" are coming to the forefront with their favorite quintets and a close race is on to predict the winner of the 1932 championship. From this angle it appears that the team winning the annual tournament scheduled to begin in Atlanta on Feb. 26, will have to defeat either Maryland or Kentucky, or perhaps submerge the two of them. These teams were victor and runner-up, respectively, in the big meet last year and both have been exhibiting the class of which leaders are made.

In the pretournament games, Maryland and Kentucky are the only undefeated members of the organization. Kentucky is the unofficial leader with nine victories, while Maryland has annexed seven games within the circle. Kentucky should complete the regular campaign without a defeat, as Vanderbilt, a team that was overwhelmingly defeated in an earlier contest, is the only barrier to a perfect record.

Maryland, on the other hand, must triumph over Washington & Lee, North Carolina, and the crack Duke outfit to maintain its enviable position. Washington & Lee and North Carolina have both been defeated by the Old Liners in closely contested games on previous occasions.

Coach H. B. Shipley's crack Marylanders have been setting a fast pace again this year. The Old Liners defeated Washington & Lee in a game that required two extra periods, won twice from the best Virginia team in years, won easy victories over V. M. I. and V. P. I. and topped North Carolina's fine team by one point.

Has Victory Over Navy

In outside games, Maryland has won from Catholic University, Johns Hopkins and United States Naval Academy. The triumph over Navy by a score of 26 to 15, was especially notable. Navy has been going great against the best of the eastern teams this year and in addition won handily from Ohio State, a team that has more than held its own with the teams of the Western Conference. These victories stamp Maryland as a most formidable outfit, in fact one of the leading college quintets in America.

Maryland's kindest critics find it a very erratic team. The College Park players are either slow starters or ragged finishers, but these tendencies are sure to be ironed out as the team is brought up to the peak for tournament play. It is a veteran crew and steadiness has formerly been its chief virtue. Last year a Maryland player dropped a floor goal as the final gun sounded to defeat Kentucky, 29 to 27, and take the championship. That sterling quintet is intact, but the talent among the newcomers has been of such high caliber that only three of the veterans have been able to make the starting lineup.

L. W. Berger '32, All-American and All-Southern guard, is back again, tossing in the baskets and guarding so closely that his opponents seldom get a shot. His running mate and another choice for an All-Southern position at guard, Edward Ronkin '32, is back at forward where his eye for the basket has been unusually keen. Ronkin completed the 1931 season at a guard position, but is a forward by instinct and has moved into one of the positions held by, C. A. May '32 last season. E. V. Chalmers '32, regular forward last year and a great floor man, is back under the basket. Rufus H. Vincent '34, a big player with a smart eye for the basket, has replaced the veteran, J. C. Norris '32, as the starting pivot man and is tossing them in from all angles. F. A. Buscher '34, another newcomer, has been playing an excellent game at the guard vacancy caused by the shifting of Ronkin to forward.

Maryland Reserves

Maryland was weak on reserves during the 1931 season and five men were forced to assume practically all of the burden. With such finished players as May and Norris in reserve, in addition to S. B. Chase '34, forward, and R. G. Snyder '34, guard, both promising youths, the Old Liners are well fortified with substitutes.

Maryland leans toward a defensive style with close guarding a feature, and the passes, both long and short, are thrown hard and fast. The success of this system may be attested by the low scores to which opponents have been held, and the average of 40 points per game scored against Conference opposition.

Kentucky has been playing an astounding game to maintain a clean slate and gain high favor as a potential winner of the championship. Only one Kentucky victory has been close and that was a 29-to-28 triumph over the strong Tennessee five. The embarrassment of that close call was wiped out by a smashing 41-to-27 victory in a later contest. The Wild Cats have won handily from the splendid Washington and Lee and Duke quintets, while Conference fans were startled when the Lexington five beat the powerful Alabama five by a score of 50 to 22. Vanderbilt, a highly-favored team due to a successful holiday invasion of Ohio, was beaten by the amazing score of 61 to 37, while Sewanee and Clemson have also been victims of the brilliant Kentuckians.

Kentucky is easily the most remarkable team of the select group. A loser in the 1931 tournament, Kentucky nevertheless achieved the unusual feat of placing three men on the first All-Southern team and one man on the second five. Three of these men have been lost by the graduation route and a fourth, Capt.-elect George M. Yates '32, star center, has been unable to play this season. In addition to these losses, John DeMoisey '34, an unusually fine center prospect, was not declared eligible until late in the season.

Lack of a center forced a shift that brought F. A. Sale '33, a natural forward, to the position. H. G. Kreuter '34, a football player of whom little was expected on the court, took one of the forward positions, where he came through in splendid fashion until relieved by DeMoisey. Darrell Darby '33, a substitute last year and former member of the championship Ashland (Ky.) team, has assumed the opposite position. C. A. Worthington '33, only regular back from the 1931 team, is at one guard, while the other is held by Ellis Johnson '33. The latter player is also a former member of the famous Ashland five and has been acting as captain of the Kentucky squad this year.

Coach Adolph F. Rupp, who once starred at University of Kansas, took over the reins at Kentucky last season and has done a neat job of coaching. A college like Kentucky that borders on the great basketball belt of the middle West, demands good court teams and Coach Rupp's success has been remarkable.

Last year with several short men on the team, a system of fast break with speed down the floor was the feature. Kentucky's men are tall this year and perhaps a bit slower, but the fast break is still in evidence. Coach Rupp is basing his hopes on the remarkable goal shooting ability of Sale and DeMoisey. These men are sure shots under the basket and the idea is to get the ball in close range. Both are 6ft. 4in. tall and can be used interchangeably, which is a decided advantage.

The Kentuckians have developed a high degree of skill with the free throws and a strong offensive asset has been gained. The Wild Cats are a strictly offensive team as the average of 41 points in nine Conference games will prove. Kentucky has always been a top flight team in the tournament, but has found difficulty in gaining the championship. Whether the Blue Grass boys will maintain their astonishing play and crash through to a championship remains to be seen.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 163

PAUL RUNGE

Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Victoria of the Pacific Coast Hockey League in the 1928-29 season. He was born at Edmonton, Alta., Can., Sept. 10, 1906. He is about 6ft. in height, weighs around 163 pounds, plays center, right or left wing, and is a left-hand shot. His record:

1926-28—Edmonton Senior Hockey.
1928-30—Victoria, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1930-31—Boston Tigers-Boston Cubs, Canadian-American H. L.
1931-32—Boston Cubs, Canadian-American Hockey League.

Hockey Strategy Stopped by Calder

MONTREAL, Feb. 20 (AP)—The brilliant strategical maneuver of Dick Irvin, coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, in sending two players onto the ice Thursday night deliberately to incur major penalties in a National League hockey game with the New York Rangers, backfired yesterday with results the "gray fox of hockey" never expected.

Frank Calder, president of the league, announced here that the players, "Red" Horner and Charlie Conacher, were indefinitely suspended "pending further investigation," instead of merely being suspended for one game.

Irvin was given credit for a smart tactical move when he sent Conacher and Horner onto the ice, although they were in no condition to play, and despite the fact that the Maple Leafs already had a full team in the game. For this infraction of the rules each incurred a major penalty.

But it just so happened that both players previously had two major penalties against them, and a third, under Irvin's interpretation of the rules, automatically brought suspension for the "next" game. Since Conacher and Horner already were in such condition that neither could hope to play in the "next" game anyway, both presumably wiped the slate clean and were free to enter "crucial" series later in the season without the threat of a third major, and the resulting suspension, hanging over them.

But Calder ruined the strategy in a statement yesterday in which he announced:

"Because the players, presumably both unfit for play, were sent on the ice in order to incur their third major penalty at Toronto last night, it does not follow that the inevitable suspension will apply to the 'next' game in which they are presumably also able to play.

"While it has been customary to suspend a player, incurring his third major penalty, for one game, and that the 'next' one, the rule does not specifically provide that the suspension shall be for the 'next' game, or for only one game. That point seems to have been overlooked.

"Both players are now undoubtedly under automatic suspension, but the duration of the suspension is for the time being, and indefinite pending further investigation."

MISS ORCUTT WINS FINAL, 1 UP

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—A four-foot missed putt yesterday cost Miss Helen L. Hicks, United States women's champion, the

OLD MAP DRAWN 4000 YEARS AGO DUG UP AT NUZI

Harvard Expedition Tells of Results of Excavations at Irak

Digging beneath the ruins of Nuzi, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, near Kirkuk, Irak, excavators for the Semetic and Fogg Museums of Harvard University have uncovered, among many other archæological treasures, what they believe to be the oldest map in existence. They say it was drawn more than 4000 years ago on a clay tablet 3x2¾ inches.

Dr. R. F. S. Starr, fellow of the Fogg Art Museum and director of the expedition, explained that though other ancient maps have been found in the same region, none have come from a site as old as Ga-sur, the city beneath Nuzi. This city is dated by archæologists at about 2500 B. C. The tablet on which the map appears is so small that it may be held in the hollow of the hand. It was unearthed some 20 or more feet underground.

At Nippur was found a plan of the temple and part of the city, dating approximately 2000 B. C., and upon the knees of a statue of Gudea, the builder, appears a house or temple plan of about the same date. Probably the most famous of early maps is the "Assyrian map of the world," dated at about 800 B. C., found at Assur.

Five Weeks of Drying

The present find was almost undistinguishable from the clay fill which surrounded it, and five weeks of careful drying and baking at a high temperature were required before the surrounding clay could be removed from it and the drawing deciphered. On the borders of the map, in the ancient symbols of the people who preceded the builders of the Nuzi temple, are marked three of the four points of the compass. The map represents a valley with mountains on either side between which flows a river ending in the sea. Another stream runs in a southeasterly direction into the neighboring valley and thence off the map.

Place-names appear on the tablet in the Sumerian and Akkadian languages. According to authorities, the map represents about 356 gan of garden land, belonging to one "Azala," or "Shat-Azala," who clearly was a man of great wealth. Just where this garden was located has not been established as yet, but from the clue given by one place-name, "Fortress of Ib-la," it would indicate a locality in northern Syria.

Excavations at Nuzi have been carried on by Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and the American School of Oriental Research, Bagdad, for the past four years in a combined expedition. At present the work has been discontinued so that the results may be prepared for analysis and publication.

"In this region," explains Dr. Starr, "one may find grand remains of the once great Arab Empire, and here in earlier times lived the even greater Assyrians, Babylonians, and Sumerians. Hardly any region in the world offers such range and wealth of vitally interesting ancient sites. Cultures from modern Turkish to the most ancient neolithic are at hand, awaiting only the enterprise of scientifically interested excavators."

The site chosen by the archæologists is that known in modern times as Yorgan Tepa, near the village of Tarkhalan, about eight miles southwest of the city of Kirkuk. Here have been uncovered the ruins of the compactly built little city of Nuzi, wherein dwelt the hitherto unknown race of Hurri. Here, subservient to the king of the Mitanni, lived the local governor in his extensive palace. Here was the temple of the city of Nuzi, and near it is what the natives call the place of "eternal flames" which they believe to be the site of the original "Fiery Furnace." These flames burn uninterruptedly and are fed by sulphur dioxide gas escaping from subterranean pockets.

Palace Excavated

The great palace and an extensive region of living quarters surrounding it has been dug out. These were rich in household materials and implements of all sorts, sickles, pike points, nails, tweezers, arrowheads, Sun or Moon symbols, an adze, and even a razor which has the shape and general appearance of a seventeenth-century English make. An elaborate system of drainage was discovered, the like of which would be hard to find in Iraq even today.

In the center of the ridge of living quarters, and separated from the palace by a broad line of paved street, was the temple, built of mud brick as are all the other buildings, but on grander lines. It is in reality, two unconnected temples, both within the same walls, and both with essentially the same characteristics.

This temple was so thoroughly destroyed that it was never used again in its entirety. The result is that the excavation of the final building of which only slight traces are found, uncovered none of the objects left in the demolished older building. There is all the evidence, according to Dr. Starr, of vandalism, and "when one realizes that the original looters left only that which they considered not worth removing, the magnificence of what remains gives us some means of judging the original splendor."

A pair of green glazed lions were uncovered, and these are considered the prime pieces of the expedition, ranking among the great works of early Babylonian art in the opinion of the authorities. They antedate the Assyrian and late Babylonian glazings by centuries, and represent a technique fully perfected where one would expect the stumblings of a beginner. "Neither the dull realism of much of the later Assyrian works, nor the grotesqueness of early Sumerian work is manifested here," says Dr. Starr.

Digging Into a Past That Is Rich in History

EXCAVATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Upper Left—Experimental Pit Dug Through the City of Nuzi to the Still Older City of Ga-Sur Beneath It. Upper Right—Terra Cotta Lion Just Before Removal From Its Temple Resting Place. Lower Left—Glazed Terra Cotta Lion. Lower Right—Ruins of Temple at Lower Nuzi Level.

Rail Man Goes 30 Miles To Release Helpless Dog

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 20 (AP)—Pennsylvania train No. 31 whizzed past Bunker Hill yesterday.

Mr. A. W. Paxmon, engineer, leaning out of his cab window, saw an old hound dog, caught in a barbed wire fence.

Surrendering his locomotive to another on his arrival here, Mr. Paxton got into his automobile, drove the 30 miles back to Bunker Hill, located the fence and freed the dog.

TAX PROPOSED ON U. S. FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

$40,000,000 Declared Lost by What Is Called Unfair Deduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Leading members of the House Ways and Means Committee were favorably inclined today to revision of provisions in existing tax laws which permits deduction from the income tax of taxes paid to foreign governments on incomes earned abroad, when it was learned that between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 could be added to revenue by this device.

Under the proposed revision, individuals paying income taxes to foreign governments would be permitted to deduct the amount of such taxes from their gross income when estimating the base for their American income tax, but not from the net American tax.

According to figures presented to the committee yesterday by Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Under Secretary of the Treasury, this provision now makes it possible for an individual with a foreign income equal to his American income to pay less in actual United States taxes than if he had only the American income.

Representatives Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the committee, said, after he had heard this explained by the treasury expert, that he considered the situation an injustice to Americans with only domestic sources of income, and that he for one was in favor of revising the law.

Mr. Ballantine estimated that a man with an income of $2,000,000 in the United States would pay a federal income tax of $240,000. But an individual with $1,000,000 in the United States and $1,000,000 in Great Britain would pay an actual American tax of only $101,400.

This discrepancy is further exaggerated by the fact that an individual with an income of $1,000,000 in the United States would pay an American tax of $120,000, or more than the man who had an additional $1,000,000 income abroad. In other words, an American with a gross income of $1,000,000 pays more to the American Government in income taxes than another individual with double as much gross income, but with half of it in England.

JAPANESE WELCOME ROOSEVELT FAMILY

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 20—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and family arrived yesterday and dined with the American Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, spending the night at the Embassy. Tomorrow the Emperor and Empress will give them an audience after which they will attend an imperial luncheon with Mr. Forbes. They will also be entertained by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, and will dine at the Maple Club.

The fact that Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki, the War Minister, and Mr. Yoshizawa will attend the Forbes dinner and the royal family will grant the unusual honor of a family luncheon at the palace may be indicative of the Government's desire to show the friendliest possible attitude toward the Americans.

BROADER SCOPE IN EDUCATION DECLARED NEED

Idleness Situation Emphasizes Demand, Guidance Speakers Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—If educational systems of the future are to cope with the machine age, they must provide for the teaching of a variety of skills and quick retraining in them, was the consensus among speakers at the annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association held here the last three days.

The necessity of this broader scope of education was noted in practically all the papers presented. The unemployment situation of the last two years in which hundreds of persons, skilled in one craft only, found themselves out of work and unprepared to do anything else has accentuated this necessity, it was brought out.

Mr. Spencer Miller, head of the Workers' Education Bureau of New York, stressed this point when he warned the vocational guidance experts not to train for a particular job, for by the time the worker is educated, the job might have disappeared. In another decade, he predicted, 75 per cent of the workers of the country will be engaged in jobs that were unknown 100 years ago. All western civilization probably will pass over the same road along which the United States is traveling, he said.

The everyday man has learned more of the underlying economic factors in this nation in the last two years than he did in the whole previous decade, Mr. Miller said, terming this "education by shock." He advocated the teaching of economics in the schools as soon as the child is able to grasp the subject.

More stress, Mr. Miller said, should be laid on the elements underlying economic activity and less upon specialized crafts. The lack of leadership in the present crisis, he charged to the inability of those in charge to see that the world has come to the end of a period of competitive nationalism and has reached a stage of international coöperation.

Adult education to prepare workers for leisure that will come with the shorter working day and week will also be a necessity of the future, according to Mr. Miller. "Leisure time" he declared, "has become not the possession of a class but the responsibility of and opportunity of a whole people." It was brought out in the discussion that taxpayers ought to be willing to bear the burden of adult education, since it would reduce the necessity for maintenance of poorhouses and other social agencies.

Eight Girl Scouts Get Golden Eaglet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The Golden Eaglet, highest honor in the Girl Scout organization, was awarded to eight Girl Scouts at the semiannual Court of Awards of the Manhattan Council at the Museum of the City of New York Thursday. The girls, who received the award were: Ethel Bollenbacher, Josephine Greenberg, Sadie Jacknowitz, Esther Selis and Dorothy Simon, all of Manhattan; Jennie Birdsall, Marion Traub and Doris Zumsteg, all of Staten Island.

Mrs. Faneuil Suydam Weisse, Manhattan Girl Scout Commissioner, who presided at the court and awarded the Golden Eaglets, declared that any girl who won the award "can be considered as having been adjudged by those closest to her of outstanding character and of inspiring influence on her associates." Girls who receive the award must have been in Scouting for at least three years, and must be proficient in the activities of the Girl Scout program and must stand rigid character tests.

Thirteen first-class badges and 26 group badges, including Girl Scout Aide, Rambler, Girl Scout Neighbor, and Woodcraft Scout badges, were presented to girls who had qualified for them.

HOOVER HELPED TO PUT CURB ON SHORT SELLING

Resulted, He Says, From Conferences With Exchange Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—President Hoover approves, and was partly instrumental in bringing about, the curb on short selling by the New York Stock Exchange, expected to bring an end to bear raids on the markets.

In a statement from the White House, Mr. Hoover explained that there has been a series of conferences with New York Stock Exchange officials in an effort to prevent what he described as "artificial depression of the price of securities for speculative profit." The rule which goes into effect April 1 was responsible for a sudden rally in the market on Thursday afternoon, when holders of the short interest took to cover to avoid the expected upswing.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

"I have a question from the press as to conferences held with officials of the New York Stock Exchange.

"There have been discussions, as is reported, between myself and other officials of the Administration with officials of the New York Stock Exchange on the question of bear raids.

"Stock exchange officials have, during the past eight months, from time to time, taken steps to restrain bear raiding with a degree of success, but during the latter part of January, despite these steps there was a large increase in short account which unquestionably affected the price of securities and brought discouragement to the country as a whole.

"I, and other Administration officials, again expressed our views to the managers of the exchange that they should take adequate measures to protect investors from artificial depression of the prices of securities for speculative profit. Individuals who use the facilities of the exchange for such purposes are not contributing to recovery of the United States."

GATE DONATED TO VASSAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20—The class of 1882 of Vassar College has donated a gate to be erected at one end of the campus at the entrance to a walk leading to the chapel. It will be known as "The 1882 Gate" and has been designed by Mr. Charles Collins, Boston architect, whose firm has designed all of the recent buildings on the campus.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TUESDAY AFT. AT 3
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
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NOTE: The curtain rises SHARPLY Nights at 8:15; Matinees at 2:15. Prices: Nights 50c to $3; Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50. Seats now for Next 2 Weeks.

HOLLIS—BEGINS MONDAY—MATINEE AND NIGHT
ONE WEEK—6 Nights, 3 Mats.
Evgs. 50c to $2; Mon., Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50; Wed. Mats. 50c, 75c, $1; no higher.
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SOPHOCLES'
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BURNS MANTLE said: "Most moving performance within my memory."

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Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 1:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
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Evgs 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon., Feb. 22

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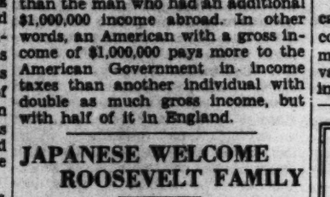

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Size 72x99 Regularly $1.35 — 96¢
Size 72x108 Regularly $1.45 — $1.09
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BEDDING, SIXTH FLOOR

Music of the World — Art — Theatrical News

Ballets at the Paris Opéra

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

RETURNING to one of its most important tasks, which is the defense of choreographic entertainment, the Opéra has placed on the same bill two ballets which form a frame for the witty lyrical comedy of Maurice Ravel "L'Heure Espagnole." That sparkling work of wit so profoundly impregnated with superior musicality was unfortunately presented in a rather mediocre way. One finds in it all the original cast of the work. Many of these artists have left on the way, since the time when they sang this work for the first time, the most precious of their qualities. Frankly, this interpretation is unworthy of Ravel's score.

But the two other works are presented in a remarkable way and obtained a legitimate success. The first is that extraordinary work "Giselle," by Adolphe Adam, at which former generations smiled as being old-fashioned, and which, for the last few years, has seemed to us to be a kind of masterpiece remote from all variations of fashion and style. "Giselle" is the type of the purest romantic ideal. This adventure of a young prince in love with a peasant girl, this touching drama of an ingénue and this extraordinary phantasmagoria which is played at full moon—here is the very essence of the ideal of the Lamartine décor.

Summarizes an Art Epoch

All the literature, drama and painting of the epoch are subordinate to the language and peculiar sentimentality of "Jocelyn" and of "Graziella." "Giselle" collects all these tendencies into a peculiarly striking summary. Indeed, it is only in a ballet, it is only in the world of dancers, that these chaste idyls can take place with verisimilitude or that these ethereal tragedies in which ideas play a more active part than actualities, can be woven. One almost needs fairies to portray these lovers. Ballerinas freed from the limitations of gravity alone can fill this conventional rôle.

"Giselle," then, represents the most finished realization of its kind that one can imagine. The music of Adolphe Adam distinctly bears the imprint of the period in which it was written. It includes all the formulæ in favor at the time of the "Postillon de Longjumeau." These formulæ obviously lack depth, but they have the advantage of providing the dance with solid support and an extremely precise rhythmic frame. This music is especially adapted to the needs of classical choreography, and this is not a mediocre merit. In spite of all the revolutionary tendencies to which bold ballet-masters have given themselves up for some years and in spite of the successes of the Russian Ballet—which, however, never stinted its admiration for the school of Petipa—the classical dance has preserved the favor of the public and of the fastidious. It has such a noble, pure language, such a varied vocabulary, that it will not easily be abandoned. The traditional costume of the ballerina also possesses an incomparable synthetic value.

Eloquence and Variety

For the rest, the technique of the "point," which enables a dancer to skim the ground with but the tip of her toe, dispenses with the prosaic contact with the earth and frees a star from banal limitations. The "point" really makes the ballerina hover between earth and sky. All the technique of "leaps," "elevation," "manège," "groups" and "ballonnés" is minutely calculated to augment this unusual impression. By using rhythmically all these elements of expression, one really obtains effects of incomparable eloquence and variety in the plastic order.

This is why "Giselle," with all its touching conventions and the stylization of its ingenuous pantomime, immediately repeated, before the public of 1932, its original success. The atmosphere of the period was, in a single stroke, so solidly reconstructed that one did not even think of being astonished at the naïveté of the scenic machinery. Nowadays, the power of the cinema has made us exacting as regards the artifices of the theater. Traps, invisible chariots, aerial platforms mounting to the end of a cable, now excite the frankest hilarity at ong spectators who are accustomed to less primitive phantasmagorias. But, in "Giselle," no one noticed these pathetic returns to a past technique. The will-o'-the-wisps, apparitions, full moons and aerial promenades of sprites all seemed the most natural things in the world.

This revival of "Giselle" had the benefit of a really first-rate interpretation. Mlle. Spessitzeva, who has the lightness of swan's-down, was dazzling in virtuosity while remaining touching in grace, and by her side the admirable Serge Lifar, released from the cubist eccentricities with which he lingered so long without result, was applauded for his suppleness and strength, his prodigious leaps and the magnificent equilibrium of a young athlete.

"Spectre de la Rose"

The entertainment was completed by the "Spectre de la Rose." One has not forgotten the exceptional success of this ballet, which made Serge de Diaghileff's fortune and established the fame of Nijinsky. This delightful scene, which used the poetic radiance of Weber's "Invitation to the Valse," shows us a young girl returning from a ball with a rose in her hand, going to sleep in her room and carried away in her dream by the scent of the flower. Of course, Karsavina and Nijinsky were unrivaled in this act, for which Léon Baskt composed the costumes and décor with intense sensibility and intelligence. And the famous high leap which enabled Nijinsky literally to fly out of the window has remained legendary in the annals of schools of dance. Here again, the most delicate and tender romanticism. This dual atmosphere of the aroma of flower and the rhythm of the waltz possesses an irresistible charm which the candor of the surroundings renders still more attractive.

It was again the admirable Spessitzeva and Lifar who interpreted this difficult page. Both artists were remarkable. The original choreography was restored to us with complete fidelity. But—and it is here that one can measure all that is mysterious and incapable of analysis in genius—Lifar's finest feats only served to underlie in the memories of those who had seen the original performances Nijinski's crushing superiority. This extraordinary person had in him something—I know not what—which marked the rendering of this rôle in an indelible way. There is not an adverse criticism to be made of Serge Lifar, who showed himself splendid in authority and ease. But behind him and above him one could not efface from memory the sublime shadow of the extraordinary dancer who, in three strides, crossed the immense stage without seeming to touch the ground and whose final flight was that of a bird or an arrow. The loss that modern dancing sustained with the disappearance of Nijinsky seems irreparable.

'Mahagonny' and 'Gasparone'

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

EIGHTEEN months ago, the opera "Aufsteig und Fall der Stadt Mahagonny" ("Rise and Fall of the Town Mahagonny"), by Brecht and Weill, was a fiasco on the occasion of its first performance in Leipzig. And rightly so; for the work is a sad document of that lack of purpose which has affected so many talented composers of the younger generation. Yet there were those who believe that Berlin should not be denied a hearing of this epoch-making work. One might understand this assumption had there been any question of a new style of treatment; but the whole affair is no more than a primitive, clumsy and vague piece of work. In any case, this performance gave renewed proof of the inferiority of the "Fall of Mahagonny."

Another and more surprising aspect struck one during the evening, namely, the rapidity with which this piece has aged during its 18 months of existence; so much so that it almost appears in the light of an antique. One wonders what it was that excited the public so much on that first night. The Leipzig première undoubtedly exaggerated all that was aggressive and provocative in Brecht's text, while many things were modified in the Berlin performance. These attempts to arouse excitement at any cost cannot be taken seriously. Brecht affirms that the events which take place in Mahagonny "are illustrative of our lives today." If this assertion is to be more than an empty literary phrase, the whole structure of the piece should be on a different basis. With the exception of a few beautiful lyrical passages, the piece is sadly destitute of ideas. This is particularly evident in the last act, which ends in utter confusion. It is not necessary to deal with the strange assumption that the work is an opera. It shows such complete ignorance of the elementary demands of an operatic work that one can only speak in terms of ditettantism. The same thing may be said of the awkward construction of the libretto.

The composer, Kurt Weill, shares the vaugeness of the librettist and follows the same tortuous path. No opera can ever be made out of a sequence of some 20 scenes portraying a "state of affairs," for the inner meaning of this art form depends not on the epic but on dramatic postulation. The effect of the music in "Mahagonny" is lost because of ignorance of this fact. Weill has written a few excellent songs—the well-graduated ensembles have a distinct "song-character"—but that is not sufficient for a work which aspires to be an opera. The incessant jazz rhythm becomes as tedious after a time as the almost unvarying melodic type of song. An opera cannot be produced in this fashion. During long passages Weill's music seems to lose all substantial basis and wanders ineffectively alongside the text. Technically, however, it is brilliantly written.

The performance took place at the Theater am Kurfürstendamm. It was conducted by Alexander von Zemlinsky in a masterly way and the general standard of acting was good throughout.

At the theater in Nollendorf Platz an attempt was made to revive "Gasparone." Karl Millöcker, the last of that line of composers whom one might call the classics of the Viennese operette, became famous through his "Bettelstudent." Many of his other works achieved only temporary success. The bad libretti were mainly responsible for this, though Millöcker's music had to take its share of the blame. This was always cleverly constructed, but apart from a few really fine ideas it lacked the ingenious content that, for instance, a Johann Strauss is able to supply. Though his "Gasparone"—written in 1884—is not overburdened in this way it contains some delicate and charming music which keeps to a happy medium between sentimentality and humor.

Both the text and the score were thoroughly revised for the Berlin performance by Ernst Steffan and Paul Knepler. The action of the original version was simplified and the music enlivened by the introduction of pieces from other operettes of Millöcker and a discreet revision of the orchestration. The performance brought prominent artists together—Leo Slezak, with his quiet, refined and delicate comedy, and Michael Bohnen, who provided an effective rendering of his part and some fine singing. Margret Pfahl, Willy Stettner and Emmy Sturn must also be mentioned. The décor by Benno van Arent was charming and Ernst Hauke showed himself to be a conductor of taste.

"Portrait of a Pilgrim," by Jan Van Eyck, in the Friedsam Collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Colonel Friedsam's Collection

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BEGINNING in November, according to present prospects, the Col. Michael Friedsam Collection will be on permanent public view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art as a unit. Acceptance of the bequest by the museum authorities, after the continuance for some years of a rule that no collection would be received under the condition that it must not be dispersed into the separate period galleries, is regarded generally as a tribute to the quality of these expertly selected paintings and objets d'art, assembled over a period of many years. Selection of these items provided at once a diversion and a serious study to Colonel Friedsam in his hours away from his office as president of B. Altman & Co., hours, that is, that could be spared from his many philanthropic activities and his vigorous civic leadership.

In announcing the acceptance of the collection, the president of the museum, Mr. William Sloane Coffin, said that Colonel Friedsam had given a clear idea to the executors named in his will of the purpose of his collection, and full authority was granted them to carry out this purpose. The statement continues, in part: "In making this collection Colonel Friedsam kept in mind constantly the needs of art students. In addition to great masterpieces of general appeal, he acquired an extraordinary group of paintings illustrating the history of art and the changing technique. The museum will first show the collections as a whole and then place many of these paintings in study rooms where the art student can examine them carefully, undisturbed by the casual visitor. Opportunity is also given to the trustees in their discretion to lend Friedsam paintings to special exhibitions of individual artists, etc., thus extending their influence." This flexible interpretation of the unit bequest was arrived at by the executors of the will acting in understanding of both the museum's problems and of Colonel Friedsam's aims.

* * *

No definite valuation has been placed upon the Friedsam collection, but it is generally understood to be worth more than $10,000,000. Some experts have asserted that this figure should be at least doubled. There are 135 paintings, each a choice example, together with some 200 statuettes and utilitarian pieces by Italian sculptors of the Renaissance. The paintings tend to represent the so-called Northern styles rather than Italian periods, although there is a strong showing of 36 Italian primitives. These include a portrait of a young lady by Ghirlandaio, one of the five portraits by this artist now known to exist; seven accredited portraits by Botticelli, Perugino's "Portrait of an Elderly Man," an Annunciation by Fra Angelico, besides works by Bellini, Mantegna and Titian.

There are 50 French primitives, a group of paintings said to be unexcelled anywhere, of their sort, outside the Louvre. In this section are Fouquet's miniature portrait of Louis XI, portraits by Jean Clouet, Francois Clouet and Corneille de Lyon. Two panels attributed to Jean d'Orleans are based on the Salome-John the Baptist theme. A representation of the Three Magi, naïve production of the Avignon School, is another treasure of the French primitive section.

The French, Italian and Flemish primitives build up a remarkable panorama of evolving styles. The latter group, which includes 35 paintings, includes Roger van der Weyden's portrait of Lionello d'Este; Jan van Eyck's bust portrait of a Pilgrim; Joos van Cleve, the elder's, "Holy Family"; an Annunciation by Petrus Christus; "The Rest on the Flight Into Egypt," by Quentin Matsys, and pictures by Memling and Bouts.

* * *

More than 40 paintings of the Dutch school are included, headed by four Rembrandts, one of which is "The Rabbi," a picture of wide repute in Europe and the United States. It was lent by Colonel Friedsam three years ago to the Rembrandt exhibition at the Detroit Museum of Art. "The Rabbi" will be of intense interest to students because of its full exemplification of Rembrandt's chiaroscuro, his achievement of plastic form by an economy of means that is a sustained source of wonder to artists. As has often been said, "Everybody learns of Rembrandt."

Addition of the Friedsam example of Vermeer, "Allegory of the New Testament," makes the Metropolitan Museum custodian of four of the 41 known paintings by this artist. Unlike the usual Vermeer, with its domestic scene as a subject, this painting presents a symbolical figure, together with a serpent, a globe and emblematical objects of various sorts. In Vermeer is brought to a climax the Dutch school in its purity and intimacy, its lambent presentation of color in terms of light that fuses into harmony the whole scheme of the picture. As in Rembrandt, Vermeer's color is structurally significant.

The collection contains an important small self-portrait of Frans Hals, so characteristic of this artist that it was used by Dr. W. Valentiner in his recent monograph of Hals. There is a strong representation of landscapes by Van Goyen, Hobbema, Ruysdael, Van der Capelle, Van der Neer and Wynants, among other Dutch masters of the small picture, and figure subjects by Terboch, Metsu and Brekelenkam. A good example of Paul Potter further strengthens the museum's collections, as it has not hitherto had a suitable representation of this painter's work. Of the Spanish school are works by Goya Velásquez and Murillo. There are also American paintings of historical moment.

The Duplessis portrait of Benjamin Franklin in the Friedsam collection is the original from which the artist made several replicas.

Merely some of the high lights of the Friedsam bequest are touched upon in the foregoing summary. Any one of several scores of paintings in this collection could well form the subject of an article. Nor can there be more than passing mention in this place of the large, important group of French Limoges enamels of the sixteenth century, formerly in the Morgan Collection, or of the rare tapestries, rugs and antique furniture which form part of the bequest in that the museum authorities are offered a choice of such items as may be selected by them to become part of the Friedsam unit collection.

The whole bequest is of an incalculable educational value in that it fills gaps in the museum's existing collections and amplifies others, to the end that a continuous and enriched exemplification of the evolution of the great European schools of painting will be made available to students and to the lay public when the process of museum's cataloguing and other exhibition processes are completed.

Boston Museum Purchases

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS really an event when the Boston Museum of Fine Arts buys two dozen pictures by modern painters. It is a startling, even an upsetting event; for everyone was certain that the museum was an institution which fixed its attention squarely upon the past and sanctioned only contemporary artists with academic predilections. The Boston Museum thus has proved more liberal than the Louvre, which acknowledges moderns only after they have mellowed in the Luxembourg. The only precedents can be found in smaller museums which have not been salted down with tradition, such as the Museum of Grenoble, France, which abounds in the works of moderns, or, in America, the new mid- and far-western museums, which are proving too intelligent to make the scramble for second-rate antiquities.

Mr. Philip Hendy, curator of paintings at the Boston Museum, made the purchase of these canvases. It is interesting to study his choice when one considers he is a connoisseur of Renaissance paintings and probably has devoted most of his time to them. It is interesting moreover to find a connoisseur with the breadth to step outside his special field and to recognize and appreciate and recommend works of living artists.

Mr. Hendy recognized discretion in his choice. He found moderns who had either passed beyond the stage of rampageous experiment or who had profited by experience of others. He brought to the selection a natural good taste, abandoning any prejudices that may have been rooted with excessive knowledge of the masters of painting.

His choice includes works by French, Italian, English and Russian artists. He has emphasized the Italian with some exceptional examples of works by Severini and Casorati. The Italians, with their sturdy tradition of painting, have not fallen so disastrously as some others into the pitfalls of modernism. They have profited by the emphasis upon simplification. They have taken the cue from Cézanne to design in terms of volumes and planes and not to conform to photographic lights and shadows. They have been inspirited by the new use of color as an ingredient in and not a mere addition to design.

The Casoratis are both made with clarity, with definite purpose, with vivid effect, and all by the most unaffected means. The Severinis have not the primitive quality of the Casoratis. They are more finished, more literal. They are really studies in still-life to which has been added an enriching poetic allusion. Though Severini breaks no established rule of the academy, there is an unmistakable, authentic freshness in his viewpoint.

A small "Nature Morte" by Georges Braque is the most extreme canvas in the collection. Braque, one of the finest exponents of cubism, reveals his natural artistry. He has used, not abused the idea of disintegration of a pattern. He has broken surfaces, bent them out of normal shape; yet so powerful is his talent for design that he employs these battered forms to genuine artistic purpose. His patterns are fluent, sparkling, alive.

Mr. Hendy has proved partial to the English, who have been genuine enthusiasts for modernism. Their works contain the earmarks of honest though not quite successful experimentation. The wholeheartedness and liberality with which the English have welcomed the new modes is to their credit nevertheless.

D. A.

Spanish Film Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Plans for a Spanish Hollywood have been completed and Spanish Cinema Studios, a new organization, will start work immediately putting up its plant at Aranjez, 35 miles south of Madrid. The new company has acquired a tract of 3,000,000 square feet, until recently used as a training ground for cavalry. The plans have been drawn up by a Spanish architect, Charles Ferdinand Shaw, Offices, synchronization rooms and three studios are included in the first block.

Don Frederick Loygorri, director-general of the new company, says that 250,000,000 pesetas (about $2,000,000) goes from Spain every year to foreign film companies. Aided by the steep tariff now existing on all imported films, he hopes that the new company will be able to take much of this Spanish trade within a few years.

There are 122,000,000 Spanish-speaking people scattered throughout 22 nations of the world, mainly in South America, and the new company hopes to cut in on that trade which is now monopolized almost entirely by American firms. Many will also be sold in Portugal and Brazil, where talkies in Castilian are understood well enough to be acceptable.

Reinhardt's 'Helen'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON

ADELPHI THEATER — Mr. Charles B. Cochran's production of "Helen," an Opéra Bouffe, based on "La Belle Hélène," by Meilhac and Halévy, written by Mr. A. P. Herbert, music by Jacques Offenbach, arranged by Mr. E. W. Korngold, directed by Herr Max Reinhardt, dances and ensembles by M. Leonide Massine, scenery, costumes, and accessories designed by Mr. Oliver Messel. The cast:

Calchas	W. H. Berry
Philocomus	W. E. C. Jenkins
Helen	Evelyn Laye
Orestes	Désirée Ellinger
Pylades	Joy Spring
Leaena	Sepha Treble
Parthenis	Iris Browne
Paris	Bruce Carfax
Mercury	Hay Petrie
Juno	Winifred Davis
Minerva	Shirley Dale
Venus	Yetta
Achilles	Roy Russell
Agamemnon	Leslie Jones
Ajax I	W. E. C. Jenkins
Ajax II	John Gatrell
Ulysses	A. Blandford
Nestor	Charles Cornford
Menelaus	George Robey
Bacchis	Madeline Gibson
The Foreign Dancer	Eve
Dancer at Orgy	Pearl Argyle
Hector	Victor Dill
King Priam	Strafford Moss

In "Helen," the most ambitious theatrical production of the current London season, Herr Max Reinhardt has essayed to retell the most famous story in the secular literature of the world—the adventure of Paris and Helen, and the 10 years' war between Greece and Troy that resulted from that foolish escapade. To try to reproduce in another medium what has already been done with superlative skill in poetry is an audacious act, and Herr Reinhardt has deliberately scored and underlined its boldness by ending his spectacle with a visualization of the most celebrated scene in the whole of the "Iliad," challenging comparison with Homer at his strongest point.

It will be remembered that nowhere in the "Iliad" does Homer directly describe the beauty of Helen, leaving that task to be attempted not unworthily by Christopher Marlowe 2000 years later. The only passage in which Homer approaches this theme is the famous scene where the Trojan elders, watching Helen walking over the battlements, beneath which the two armies are fighting, observe to each other that it is no wonder the young men go to war for her. It is this scene that Herr Reinhardt has chosen for his final and loveliest stage-picture. The Greek and Trojan soldiers, clad in a brave array of green and yellow and gray, with red-splashed plumes in their helmets, raise their spears and swords in salute to Helen, clothed in white, as she stands with arms uplifted against a background of blue sky, while Achilles sings a version of the words of Homer. This is Herr Reinhardt's chief pictorial triumph; though it is run close by the setting of Helen's chamber—its splendors suggested rather than realized by swelling, pale blue curtains—and the scene of revelry—with magnificently drilled and superbly dressed chorus—that precedes it, the pillars of the temple in which it takes place culminating in sharp swords that stab the star-spangled, velvet sky.

The pictorial glories that Mr. Cochran and Herr Reinhardt, seconded by M. Massine and Mr. Messel, have provided in "Helen" invite a plethora of Swinburnian superlatives. But in spite of them—judging the play as a dramatic and not musical entertainment—certain doubts intrude. Personally, unlike some critics, we have no objection to a burlesque of Homer, as such. Socrates survived the ridicule of Aristophanes, and probably enjoyed it as much as anybody; Homer's reputation has nothing to fear from Mr. A. P. Herbert. Nor do the doubts arise from the fact that in this adaptation Mr. Herbert's wit does not shine so brightly as is its wont, though this is unfortunately the case. The trouble is that Herr Reinhardt and Mr. Herbert have conceived the play in radically different and incompatible moods. You cannot clothe something in every imaginable beauty, and then suggest that it is a subject for sniggering, without drawing attention to a fatal incongruity. Mr. Herbert's burlesque and Herr Reinhardt's scenic wonders are both admirable in their proper places, but those places are not to be found on the same stage. In consequence the spectacle of "Helen," in spite of the ever fresh invention displayed in the masterly manipulation of color and form, is not altogether free from a suspicion of dullness. The appetite is surfeited with so much visual beauty. The necessary, complementary variety is not provided satisfactorily by either the book or the music.

The piece has a very strong cast. Miss Evelyn Laye, as Helen, in looks at any rate does not belie the expectations raised by the legend of centuries, and that is as much as can reasonably be demanded of her. Mr. Hay Petrie is a lively and amusing Mercury. Mr. George Robey occasionally seems about to escape from the personality of the butt and fool Menelaus to become his usual domineering self, but never quite succeeds. Eve is an amazing contortionist, and a delightfully impish dancer.

H. H.

Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — One of Mr. Fritz Reiner's most successful programs with the Philadelphia Orchestra this season was made up of Italian and French works. The feature was the world première of a set of "concerti" by Francesco Mallpiero. The composition was completed only last summer and is dedicated to Mr. Reiner, who brought the manuscript from Italy last fall.

The "concerti" (the work bears no other title) is in nine sections, played with brief pauses. Seven of these are for groups of related instruments, used generally in pairs, although there are some exceptions; together with an "exordium" or introduction and a "commiato" or leave-taking. In form the "concerti" are a kind of compromise between the old concerto grosso and a variety of cyclic form, as material heard early in the composition is reused later. The harmonization is frequently Malipiero in his most modern style and the orchestration ranges from moments of great beauty to some of ear-shattering combinations, chiefly of the brass.

The composer has observed the normal characteristics of the various instruments employed, the flutes, clarinets and trumpets having music demanding considerable agility, while the bassoons and oboes are more melodic and restrained. The solo passages are uniformly difficult and are generally effective. They were splendidly performed.

However, the composition sounds more like a work showing the various resources of the different instruments of the orchestra that one composed because the writer had something of musical significance to say.

The other Italian numbers on the program were Sinigaglia's Overture to "Le Baruffe Chiozzot," a bright and pleasingly melodic work, and Respighi's "Fountains of Rome." The program was completed by d'Indy's "Istar" Variations, and Ravel's "La Valse," both of which had excellent performances.

'There's Always Juliet'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FROM London Mr. Gilbert Miller transferred to Broadway his production of Mr. John Van Druten's comedy, "There's Always Juliet," with Mr. Herbert Marshall and Miss Edna Best heading the cast of four, beginning Feb. 15, 1932. In a modern vein, the play provides much the same sort of good-mannered entertainment that Mr. Hubert Henry Davies wrote into "Cousin Kate" some 25 years ago. There is the same simple story of love at first sight, this time involving an American architect and a bored English girl. After a gay, brief courtship, she is ready for any adventure, but out of his experience of a previous marriage he knows that their lasting affection must be safeguarded. In the end he finds he need not return to New York as soon as expected, and it is implied that they can be married at once instead of waiting a year.

Some of Mr. Van Druten's craftsmanship still seems to be something less than first rate, but that is easily overlooked in view of his strength in the better part of playwriting, characterization. He can present a romantic encounter between a contemporary couple of the smarter set with sufficient undercurrent of sincere human emotion to support the surface glitter of bright banter that happily just escapes falling into the doldrums of whimsey. His dialogue avoids all the clichés without taking on an effect of strain after originality. Humor arising out of character, rather than superimposed wit, is his reliance; and he is expert in extracting the full values of slight materials. He does not take his own story too seriously, even in the second act of heartaches over the prospect of the separation of the lovers. This stern avoidance of sentimentality has its penalty in a second act curtain that falls on a rather flat note that failed to draw enough applause from the spectators on the second night to justify its being lifted for a call. But the third act recaptured happy response from the spectators in the flavorsome scene in which Miss Best as the girl relishes with playful ruefulness the descriptions by her discarded British suitor of the amiable characteristics of the supposedly departed American Romeo. Rapturous reunion at the end brings the play to a conclusion that wins prolonged applause.

Miss Best kept her part mounting in warmth from a rather cool and leisurely beginning. One of the niceties of her playing lay in her indication of the detached moods of puzzlement that occasionally descend upon the girl into whose purposeless life this purposeful American suddenly injects himself. She and Mr. Marshall present a duet of acting that recalls the sensitivity of response that made the work of Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Gertrude Lawrence in "Private Lives" one of last season's lasting memories. Both exemplify the reticences of polite comedy and both know how to make the best of the response the audience is so ready to give when the obvious is not underlined. She sharpens all his points by her varied resources of listening, and he is keen to avoid the conventional bit of business and the stock inflection of expression. Dame May Whitty as the severe housekeeper who occasionally unbends and Mr. Cyril Raymond as the not-at-all dull-witted Peter fill in firmly the few intervals in which Mr. Marshall and Miss Best are not carrying on the story together.

E. C. S.

Copland's Symphonic Ode

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR AARON COPLAND'S Symphonic Ode was the centerpiece of the sixteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, played in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Feb. 19. This work, dedicated to the orchestra, was one of those composed in honor of its fiftieth season, but for some reason its promulgation was deferred, and it came to its first public hearing at the concert under notice.

Concerning his work Mr. Copland is as cryptic as Stravinsky. In notes supplied to the program book, he disclaims any "literary idea" in connection with his title. "It is not an ode to anything other than the particular spirit to be found in the music itself. What that particular spirit is, is not for me to say." The composer adopts the sentiments of M. André Gide: "Before explaining my book to others, I wait for them to explain it to me. To wish to explain it first would be to restrain its meaning prematurely, because even if we know what we wish to say, we cannot know if we have said only that. And what interests me especially is what I have put into my book without my own knowledge."

We sympathize with Mr. Copland, and we are happy to respond to his appeal and tell him what he has put into his Symphonic Ode. He knows that his work is divisible into five parts. He probably is aware that he is indebted to Stravinsky for his complicated rhythmic patterns, to Honegger for the shape of his melodic line, to Harlem for his lively dances and to these and others for his harmonic idiom. But there is more than this in the work, and perhaps Mr. Copland will be surprised to hear that the key to this mystery which even he himself does not understand is the racial character of the score.

Listening to this music, you are convinced that it has a "literary idea." Let us supply the program: The first section represents the majesty of the ancient Hebrews, the second the pastimes of their descendants on Broadway, the third the melancholy strain in the race; in the fourth we are back on Broadway, but the jazz rhythms are now subtly transformed as we pass to the fifth section and reintroduce us in a powerful crescendo to the august Prophets. We have, in fact, passed by the Piano Concerto and the Two Pieces for string orchestra, and evolved another "Music for the Theater," analogous perhaps to Honegger's "Judith."

Of course much of this music is hard on the ears, and the score is not easy to grasp at a single hearing. Consequently its reception was cool, although, after a poor start, Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra gave it a fine performance. Yet there is impressiveness in the passages which we have assigned to the Hebrew Prophets, especially in the closing section; and there are even pages of much beauty. The most conspicuous of these, and to our notion the most original measures in the score, are to be found in the third section, where nostalgic melodies are sung by solo woodwind and string instruments.

Miss Jelly d'Arányi was soloist for this pair of concerts. She played Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 4 in D major (K. 218) and Ravel's "Tzigane." We have heard other fiddlers play this "Tzigane," but none who could play it as Miss D'Arányi does. Her Mozart, on the other hand, is a little too Bohemian. But she made a tremendous popular success with both numbers.

The concerto opened with the "Figaro" Overture and closed with Liszt's "Les Préludes." An oddly assorted list

L. A. S.

In Short

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

MRS. FISKE seldom granted interviews. She gave one the impression that acting was something to be done, not discussed. She was like the man in a Dickens story who said: "I does my work. I doesn't talk about it." On the occasion of our first meeting with her off the stage, we had the fond hope that she would talk about the theater. She said: "Let's talk about something interesting. Let's talk about the waifs and strays. Come, walk along with me to the Animal Rescue League."

Arliss and Rogers

Mr. George Arliss in "The Man Who Played God" and Mr. Will Rogers in "Business and Pleasure" have films that keep them almost constantly before the camera while the stories are being unfolded on the screen. In fact these films are so devised that their chief players are almost substituted for story interest. The object, apparently, is to give their followings in full measure what they enter the theater to see, namely, the suave, gentlemanly Mr. Arliss and the homespun, wisecracking Mr. Rogers. Mr. Arliss has the part of a musician who, his hearing impaired, finds solace in playing the Good Samaritan to couples whom he observes through field glasses discussing their troubles in the park. Mr. Rogers appears as an American manufacturer of razor blades cavorting in the Near East.

See One, See All

Quite the best comment we have heard on the recent Matisse show in New York was from a gentleman who remarked that his interest in paintings of odalisques was always surfeited by a single example.

E. C. S.

EXHIBITIONS

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Learned and Lively

American Writers on American Literature, edited by John Macy. New York: Liveright. $5.

THIRTY-SEVEN American writers among whom, one notices at once, there is but one woman) have coöperated under the inspiration and editorial direction of Mr. Macy to produce a series of critical studies in American literature which taken together form a coherent, fairly closely knit, and reasonably complete history of the subject. Mr. Macy has been dissatisfied (and most people share his dissatisfaction) with the histories produced hitherto, whether the work of one author or of a syndicate. The large "Cambridge History" (which, by the way, having no association with either Cambridge, has no real claim upon the adjective and is not so called in the English edition) is commended by Mr. Macy chiefly for its bibliographies (there are no bibliographies in Mr. Macy's book).

It was written, moreover, by too strictly limited a company of college professors. The present editor has no objection to professors of English taken individually; he includes several of them in his company of contributors; but he does object to them en masse (quite rightly). His aim has been to provide criticism that is fresh, direct, in keeping with the spirit of the times, not weighed down with tradition, academic or otherwise. He has asked of his critics a fresh valuation of each author, group of authors, or literary movement. He approves of the revolt against academic authority. In a witty preface he outlines two movements of revolt that have appeared within the last decade or so: those critics whom he calls the blugeon-and-buffoon debunkers, and those whom he calls the fret-and-frowners. He names no names but we can all recognize whom he indicates.

His own aim in inspiring and directing this book has been to avoid the point of view of both groups. He would hold to tradition, but keep clear of the staleness that too often enmeshes its devotees; he would instil something of the spirit of revolt without its fanaticism. His desideratum is a scholarship at once erudite and animated, a criticism unconventional and distrustful of humbug but not lacking in amenity, a point of view which in its close contemplation of literature does not forget that literature is after all only a part of life.

His 37 colleagues seem to have accepted his program with varying degrees of conviction and assurance. A few chapters are mere factual summaries of names and titles and dates and "movements," quite as dry-as-dust as anything to be found in the four volumes of the coöperative work which Mr. Macy dismisses with a commendation of its bibliographies. Two or three chapters (notably that on Poe) contain nothing that is in the least novel in treatment or approach. One (on the recent novel) is a rather violent polemic singularly out of harmony with most of the context. For the rest, the level is generally remarkably high and the interest well sustained. The editor's task of welding these variegated critiques into a homogeneous whole has been well accomplished. Differences in point of view remain, as is natural in a work of composite authorship; but there is instruction to be gained from the observance of these contrary opinions, for they serve to show that opinion in such matters is fluid and vital, not fixed and (as Mr. Macy would hold) academic.

Some of the best chapters contain, as it happens, little that is really novel, probably because there was nothing especially novel to say. The historian who writes on Prescott, Motley and Parkman goes over the familiar ground of the contrasting characters, merits and defects of these three illustrious historians and resumes briefly the scope of their respective histories. He says little or nothing that, strictly speaking, is new; but for that he is to be commended, not blamed. In this case the strain for novelty would have forced the note. His chapter is none the less admirable for being—shall we say?—academic.

In other excellent chapters a decidedly fresh note is struck. We have for long been awaiting, while observing the contemporary process of rehabilitating the eminent Victorians whom our immediate predecessors depedestalized, for the critic who should try his hand at the somewhat thankless task of rehabilitating Longfellow. The job is done, and done excellently, in this volume. The critic to whom the chapter on Emerson was assigned has contrived to instil freshness into that well-worn theme by devoting a large part of his space to a consideration of Emerson's style, his prose rhythms, his careful and peculiar consonantal harmonies and deliberate discords. Hitherto, as this writer remarks, critics have tended to expound the Emersonian doctrine while neglecting Emerson as a literary artist. Here the balance is redressed.

Contrariwise, the writer on Henry James has little to say about his style—or styles; and concerns himself with the matter of the novels and short stories, classifying them in an instructive fashion dwelling upon the fact, too frequently ignored, that for all his long years in Europe Henry James continued to depend for his most convincing and vital creations upon American types.

Other chapters are composed of slighter materials. That on Melville is scarcely more than an epilogue—"Last Words on Melville," as it were—to the biography issued some years ago by the same writer. There are chapters on aboriginal American literature, on Negro literature and on Yiddish literature which do not seem to fit very well into the rest of the book; we had thought such exhaustiveness was an academic failing. In a book where room is found for Z. Libin and D. Pinski place might have been made for Thomas William Parsons and even for Francis Scott Key.

All in all, however, this volume maintains a very high standard. It is alert and spirited, fresh and invigorating, serious without being solemn (with a few exceptions), lively without being facetious. It is a credit to editor and compilers; and we prophesy that many readers will say to themselves as they read it, "I did not know the history of American literature could be so interesting."

S. C. C.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Let's See You Do Better

YOU may recall that Mr. O. H. Cheney recently made an economic survey of the book trade . . . One of the comments that insured him space in the daily newspapers was the suggestion that publishers were governed largely by "black magic" in selecting titles for their lists . . . E. P. Dutton & Co. offer to take the public in on this "guessing" game . . . They invite you to select from their spring list the titles you would have published, and to point out those which you believe will be "commercially profitable" . . . For the best letter accompanying the first list, with reasons, they will award $50 in books . . . To the first 15 best "guessers" as to best-sellers they will give $10 in books.

* * *

The publishers point out that the contestants are getting a "break;" for the 42 books on their 1932 list were selected from more than 10,000 manuscripts submitted, 1500 of which were actually given long and serious consideration, not only by the editorial department, but by the sales, advertising, publicity and trade promotion departments.

"It is generally estimated," says Mr. John Macrae Jr., vice-president of this firm, "that most large publishing houses receive about 10 times as many manuscripts as they can actually give serious consideration to. The others are obviously so poor that they have to be refused without this careful consideration, in order not to clog up the editorial offices and because of the expense involved—the actual reading of a manuscript is estimated to cost about $10.

* * *

"This means that approximately 1458 manuscripts out of the 1500 which were actually given careful consideration were returned as not suitable for publication for one reason or another; or, looking at it from another angle, one out of every 36 manuscripts submitted and given serious consideration 'gets by' the editors' eagle eye.

"When you take into consideration that only 10 out of the 42 trade books on the Dutton spring list are first books by authors who are seeking their public for the first time, it would indicate that a pretty rigid test is applied in choosing these books."

* * *

No doubt . . . But it occurs to us that considerable reliance is placed in this argument on the good judgment of the Dutton editorial, sales, advertising, publicity and trade promotion departments . . . The test may be rigid, but suppose the standards are mistaken? . . . It is quite possible that the best books and the potential best-sellers are among those that were rejected . . . We have held up Mr. Macrae several times as one of the world's best letter-writers . . . But we're afraid he wouldn't pass a test in argumentation.

We are going to be very generous . . . We are going to give Dutton the benefit of our advice, without obligation to give us a prize . . . Books are no temptation to us, anyhow . . . Indeed, when we cease to be a book editor, we're going to buy no books except those of the Modern Library, World's Classics and so on . . . It's so much simpler to let time decide.

* * *

But to our choice of Dutton books . . . We should have published, of their spring list, Mrs. Bennett's "My Arnold Bennett," Mr. Brooks's "Life of Emerson," Mr. Duckworth's "Browning," "This Democratic Roosevelt," Georgette Leblanc's "Souvenirs," Mr. Thompson's "Greater America," Mrs. Field's "Protection of Women and Children in Soviet Russia," Elsie Janis's "So Far So Good," Pirandello's "Tonight We Improvise" and "Horse in the Moon," Mr. Gordon Craig's "Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self," and Cohen-Portheim's "Time Stood Still" . . . Our basis of choice, no doubt, would bar us from the contest anyhow . . . We pick these titles because they seem to us the most interesting . . . Whether they will sell we have not a notion.

Afterthought: You don't suppose, do you, that Dutton started this contest just to get this kind of publicity?

A Poet of Many Moods

Selected Poems, by L. A. G. Strong. London: Hamish Hamilton. 6s. net.

MR. L. A. G. STRONG, perhaps because of his mixed Irish and Devon blood, is compounded of several personalities. They cling about the essential and secret self of the man like the multiplicity of petticoats worn by an old peasant woman. According to the kind of weather round him he dons or sheds them, confusing the world by the many layers and colors of these removable identities.

The outer coat is the toughest and most serviceable. It is the intellectual Mr. Strong, critic and journalist, equipped for the rough and tumble of Fleet Street and the vigorous give and take of literary London. He will review a batch of novels, a work on education, and then turn up to entertain a tableful of fellow writers at some stiff social function. That is Number One.

Then comes Strong, the novelist, himself a complex being, built of sheer ruthlessness, satirical analysis (Irish), romantic animism (Wessex) and a devotion to the habits and faiths of men, women, children and animals. So powerful is his interest in humanity that one is apt to overlook the large part played in his novels by animals. Dogs, cats, horses, monkeys, birds and fish—hardly a page without some reference to, or some direct and dramatic intervention by a member of the "dumb" world. Dumb, indeed! Mr. Strong is an able interpreter of that dumbness!

These are the two outer selves of this literary Proteus. Other and more private selves lie below, and it is not the job of the literary critic to discuss these. Sufficient to point out that they influence his work, feeding it with intimacy, tenderness, the moods of the lover, the responsibilities of the man who is a member of a family, the neighborliness of a man who enjoys the company of his fellows.

Below all these selves, however, is the core. They warm it, feed it. They each contribute the best and most essential of their own characteristics, so that it becomes an epitome and concentration of them all. It is Mr. Strong, the poet, whom we find represented so cunningly in this volume. For here his many selves are congregated, and like the morning stars, sing together. The satirist, the rollicking humorist, the lover, the teller of enchanting tales, and the strange, nature-haunted fugitive are all here. The last is the most difficult to capture, for it is a self as elusive as the mystical element in W. H. Hudson.

RICHARD CHURCH.

A Street as Hero

Magnolia Street, by Louis Golding. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THE decline of the external plot and the consequent decline of the great character who was worthy of the suspense in its ramifications, are among the chief causes of the rarity of the long novel. Sagas and family histories have done something to revive it, and Mr. Golding's attempt to make a whole street his hero is another and interesting step in this direction. Yet my own impression of most modern long novels is that they would have been much better if they had been shorter, and Mr. Golding's original and ambitious achievement is no exception.

His idea has obvious attractions to the voracious writer; but it has an obvious defect: There is no essential reason—as far as one can see after reading his book—that he should not write about a street of 100 families, or 200, instead of a dozen, and no reason therefore why he should not write a novel 7000 pages long instead of 700. The street is a framework and it is not the frame which supplies a picture with its unity and rhythm. When every family in the street is equally important to the writer, not one is important. "Magnolia Street" is a clear case of a book which cries out for a dominating character and a strong plot; and Mr. Golding has been careful to avoid both.

He has been very ingenious and resourceful in his attempt to get round this self-imposed difficulty. He has provided the book with a marked geography. Magnolia Street is a slum street in the manufacturing town of Doomington in the north of England. The street is as provincial as the whole world and is inhabited by those voiceless millions who never make history but are used by it. These people are Everybody as distinct from Everyman. They are the "voices of."

Again, Magnolia Street is typical because it is a street of mixed races. On one side live the Lancashire English, the Gentiles; and on the other the Jews drawn from all over Europe, dreaming of the Promised Land—which is now America. The races are utterly divided. The Jews who meet in Mrs. Poyser's shop know nothing of the Gentiles who meet beneath the laughter of Steve Tawnie.

Yet certain events can break down the barrier, just as sudden racial hostilities build it up again. Mr. Golding takes his street at three periods when a common emotion unites the two sides: in 1910, in 1914 and in 1930. In the first the scene is set, the families are described. The love of a Jewish girl for an English merchant seaman sets Jewish and Gentile tongues wagging. But a Jew rescue a Gentile form drowning and the street throws aside its antipathies in common jubilation. In 1914 unity is again effected by the war. The race hostility is silenced—or rather transferred to the long-suffering German wife of a shoemaker Mr. Golding's chapters showing how Magnolia Street acted during the war while "the boys" were away, are in my opinion the best in the book. It is because something greater than Magnolia Street is happening. The powers outside have intervened and Magnolia Street is more truly a microcosm of the world because the world itself has become filled with a fiery significance. But in 1930, when the war is forgotten, Magnolia Street is back to its old ways There are changes and absences, new comedies, new tragedies, a new generation, but the fact of a common root in the street is again insufficient to spur the people or the reader from page to page. Mr. Golding's exuberance has not flagged but, strictly speaking, it is exuberance at large in vacuo. We come back to our original criticism.

Yet "Magnolia Street" is a rich book. Its variety of characters, each with his own history, comically, tragically or caustically recorded, is astonishing. The variety of its episodes, from the sentimental to the brutal, from the humdrum to the farcical, is managed with great resource and capacity. Mr. Golding's appetite is vast. He has the whole street at his fingers' ends and he delights in it. His manner suffers from condescension, and an assumption that if he keeps laughing first everyone else will start laughing too. He is constantly digging the reader in the ribs and telling him to look at the box of tricks. And of course with so huge a scheme he is almost bound, because of his eagerness and shrewdness, to fly into caricature. But "Magnolia Street" is the biggest thing he has yet done.

V. S. P.

Scribner is publishing in one volume, under the title of "Worshipful Society," three of Mr. Galsworthy's early novels: "The Country House," "Fraternity" and "The Patrician."

Blundering Bessie

Loads of Love, by Anne Parrish. New York: Harper. $2.50.

WITHOUT comment and without apology Anne Parrish has suddenly turned on direct, unshaded lights and revealed Cousin Bessie Plummer and others to whom rose-tinted lamps would be far kinder. Cousin Bessie and the rest of them are shown in action, and the result is another delightful and dismaying social satire.

This time the theme is love; mother-love, love of man and woman, love that is called charity, and love that is simply social small change. "Loads of love" Bessie always sent when she wound up a letter, and the love Bessie meant was a nebulous, sentimental, blundering kind of general good feeling. It was love that Edward Darnell felt for Katherine Ripley and for Jennie Owen, but he could marry only one of them.

Bessie was a steam-roller. She was rich, fat, untidy, kindly, silly, patronizing, noisy, and utterly lonely though always surrounded by protégées and acquaintances. People accepted Bessie's hospitality when they could get nothing more to their liking, but they never remembered her or sought her out. "Bessie is as unconscious as a force of nature—a tidal wave, a landslide," said the analytical Katherine. "She's stronger than any of us; we're slight as pebbles or plants in the landslide's way. It doesn't mean to hurt them, or move them, it doesn't know it has. It only goes on, blind, powerful, changing everything—" and wanting to give away loads of love.

Bessie dragged Cousin Edward Darnell away from his novel and his mother to spend some summer weeks at Swan's Nest. She invited the deliately self-centered Katherine Ripley, and the two fell in love. Then she brought in simple Jennie Owen

Anne Parrish; From a Photograph by Sherril Schell.

and tipped Edward out of her automobile so that Jennie played the nurse to him while Katherine was back at work in the city. So Edward and Jennie married, and in time Bessie invited them again to Swan's Nest and there Edward passed on. At the end we find Jennie and her baby Ned living with Bessie and serving as recipients for her bungling, unthinking loads of love.

Some readers complain that Anne Parrish's later novels have not had the richness and abundance of "The Perennial Bachelor." That is true. It is often true that more goes into a first novel than into any that follow it. On the other hand there is often, as in this case, a gain in constructive ability. "The Perennial Bachelor" was a narrative; "Loads of Love" comes nearer to being a firmly articulated novel, with character playing on character to work out the plot. The edge of Anne Parrish's irony grows no less keen. She has no mercy for sentimentality and little for self-dramatization. She has no patience with people who coddle their sorrows. Nevertheless, without seeming to pity her characters she evokes for them the pity of the reader. All that she writes is done with a butterfly touch and with a remarkable facility at making a great number of commonplace characters interesting, each one of them as distinct and unmistakable as the people on our street.

Mr. Josephson's Rousseau

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, by Matthew Josephson. London: Gollancz. 18s. net. N. Y.: Harcourt Brace. $5.

OF THE making of books about Rousseau there is no end. This is the third to appear in English within a year. It need not, however, fear comparison with its predecessors. Mr. Josephson has not attempted to give us a new point of view about Rousseau; and he does not refer, except incidentally, to the drubbings which his hero has received in recent years from M. Maritain and the neo-Catholics in France and from Professor Babbitt and the neo-Humanists in America. His task has been to sift and reëxamine the whole of our copious sources of information about Rousseau's life; and having done so, he has produced the fullest and most up-to-date biography yet written of the father of the Romantic movement.

Those who are familiar with the recent progress of Rousseau studies will know that there was room for such a work. It was only in 1930 that the definitive edition of all Rousseau's known correspondence was completed; and in the same year an English scholar, Mr. Sells, as a result of long and patient investigations, revolutionized our knowledge of Rousseau's early life. Shortly before this, the publication of the new Boswell Papers gave us a fresh and graphic picture of Rousseau in his later years. This last material is still so little known that we may permit curselves a quotation from one of the Boswell dialogues, which seems to show that Rousseau's famous "boorishness" was not untouched by an element of mischievous humor:

Boswell—I fear that I have stayed too long. I shall take the honor of returning tomorrow.

Rousseau—Oh, as to that, I don't know . . . I am overwhelmed with visits from idle people.

Boswell—And how do they spend their time?

Rousseau—In paying compliments. Also I get a prodigious quantity of letters. And the writer of each of them believes himself the only one.

Boswell—You must be greatly surprised, sir, that a man who has not the honor of your acquaintance should take the liberty of writing to you.

Rousseau—No. It gives me no surprise. For I had a similar letter yesterday, day before yesterday and ever so often.

Boswell—Sir, your very humble servant.

In short, Mr. Josephson gives us a thoroughly human and not unsympathetic Rousseau. On the literary side, his work is less satisfactory. His knowledge of the period, apart from his hero, is slight; and he is not therefore well qualified to trace Rousseau's literary lineage. Richardson is, for instance, mentioned once in the text (though not in the very imperfect index); but there is no hint of the immense influence of "Pamela" and "Clarissa" on the genesis of the "New Héloïse." Rousseau was one of the most original of great men; but he was not so entirely isolated from contemporary currents of thought as Mr. Josephson would have us believe.

But for all that, this is a book to read, to study and to keep. The style is pleasant, though there are occasional lapses. Some readers may flinch at finding Don Quixote refered to as "Cervantes's immortal swaggerer" and Boswell as "our beloved maniac of English literature"; and the author is so immersed in his French sources that he sometimes forgets to write English, as where he describes Baron d'Holbach as "inviting, but of a mocking and licentious tongue."

E. H. CARR.

Tsar of Pots and Pans

Life and Andrew Otway, by Neil Bell. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

ANDREW OTWAY belongs to the company of lovable eccentrics who have illuminated fiction from the time of Don Quixote. Mr. Bell acknowledges a similarity between his character and Mr. H. G. Well's Edward Ponderevo, hero of "Tono-Bungay." Both of them rise from obscure beginnings to enormous wealth, and then smash. Both are noisy, lavish and spectacular. Andrew Otway is of a brotherhood we all know in books if not in life, but he is at the same time entirely himself, so that there is no danger of mistaking his identity.

Andrew Otway's fantastic schemes were associated with the making and spending of great sums of money, but his character was fundamentally the same when he kept a small shop in the very small and very select east coast fishing town of Senwich as it was when he directed the colossal activities of Utilities Limited, the British and Continental Gramophone Corporation, the Otway Picture House Limited, and the Otway Film Corporation.

If a reader is interested in the get-rich-quick type of story there is plenty of that, of an honest sort, in Mr. Bell's book. Dazzling finance plays its part in supplying romance and depicting Otway's character. His career, beginning in a little shop and progressing through a project for world-wide dispensing of ingenious household contrivances to his final condemnation for "a series of frauds unparalleled in the commercial history of our country"—to quote the judge who presided at his trial—is a wildly dramatic story of business ventures. But not a credible one, except as the character of Andrew Otway makes it so. Read as a commentary on his character, an overflow of his ebullient personality, it becomes plausible. It is hardly necessary to add that it is interesting.

France After the Deluge

France Under the Bourbon Restoration, 1814-1830, by Frederick B. Artz. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $4.50.

THE 15 years following Waterloo were by no means the uninteresting and unproductive period which they are usually thought to have been. Cast into a shadow by sheer contrast with the dramatic events of the Napoleonic and Revolutionary era, the restored Bourbon monarchy has had to wait a full century before having a comprehensive account of its social, economic and political aspects written in English. It is surprising to discover how many good things were really accomplished in those years. It would have been easy for the author to exaggerate them in his enthusiasm for the defense of an epoch which has been so little esteemed but he has contented himself with stating the facts.

The Restoration period stands in the same relation to the Napoleonic wars as does our own day to the World War. It would indeed be strange if one could not establish any parallel between the two epochs. The situation of France was, in certain respects, the inverse of what it is today. In 1815, the country had undergone a crushing defeat after having dominated Europe for two decades. In 1918, France arrived at the goal of victory after nearly half a century of diminished prestige. But in both post-war periods, and also after 1870, the country showed its ability to recover promptly from serious disorders. The same balanced economy which has spared France many of the hardships experienced by other countries at present also tended to make the years following Waterloo a period of striking stability. As Dr. Artz remarks, "No period in over a century of the history of Paris since 1789 seems so calm in retrospect."

Although France a century ago was the leader among the larger countries of the Continent in the new economic order then coming into being, the transition was slow and did not give rise to the serious problems which Great Britain had encountered as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Likewise today, the unwillingness of French manufacturers to expand their plants beyond the needs of the market has been an important factor in saving the country from the ills of overproduction.

It was during the Restoration that the French people made their first extended experiment in representative government. "Fundamental principles of government," writes Dr Artz, "have probably at no time in the nineteenth century in France been so thoroughly debated as in the legislative sessions of the Restoration." As one reads of the way in which the Chamber of Deputies was organized and performed its work, it is clear that many things have not changed at the Palais Bourbon in the last hundred years. Even then, the multitude of small party groups in the legislature was a feature of French political life. But, in the days before universal suffrage, the Deputies could hardly be said to be representative of the nation as a whole. Dr. Artz estimates that the Chamber actually represented less than 6500 out of a population of 32,000,000.

While a beginning was being made in the way of modern organized democracy, still greater achievements were being attained in the field of intellect. New ideas were germinating which, against the background of dull ecclesiasticism and uninspired monarchy, appeared all the more scintillating. The Liberal Catholicism of Lamenais, the Eclecticism of Victor Cousin, the Positivism of Auguste Comte, the Socialism of Saint-Simon and Fourier and the Romanticism of Hugo, Delacroix and Berlioz all contributed to make the decade from 1820 to 1830 "one of the richest in the last century and a quarter of French history." Intellectually, Doctor Artz does not hesitate to rank the Restoration period next in importance to that of the Revolution in the evolution of modern France.

The author presents a comprehensive picture of intellectual activity in many fields. Not the least interesting of his remarks are those concerning the progress of social and economic thought, the writing of history and painting. In each of these fields, the accomplishments of the period are such as to deserve more attention than they have hitherto received at the hands of English of American writers.

Perhaps the most readable chapter in the entire volume is that on "The State of Society." One feels, in reading this description of everyday life in town and country, that the author not only has gathered together a great deal of interesting and useful information, but that he has thoroughly enjoyed doing it.

REX MILLER.

Busy Man's Life of Lincoln

Lincoln, the Unknown, by Dale Carnegie. New York: Century. $2.50.

MR. CARNEGIE declares that "the great tragedy of Lincoln's life was not his assassination, but his marriage." That marriage, from the moment it was solemnized in the parlor of Ninian Edwards on Friday, Nov. 4, 1842, has been an enigma. Biographers, friends and enemies have interpreted it one way and another and have read totally diverse meanings into Lincoln's few recorded words on the subject.

Certainly Mary Todd never grew to the measure of her great husband. It is equally certain that he must have been a trying person to live with and conduct through the social subtleties of governmental Washington. Mr. Carnegie has chosen the interpretation that Mary was a termagant, and that Lincoln was driven into marriage against his will. Others—like Mrs. Honoré Willsie Morrow in her series of Lincoln novels—have taken the ground that Mrs. Lincoln frequently served as a counterpoise and that there was genuine though not demonstrative affection between the two. The evidence is not yet unmistakable in either direction.

Mr. Carnegie's biography is by no means chiefly concerned with the marriage of Lincoln. The writer's purpose, as declared in the introduction, has been to write "a short biography that would tell the most interesting facts about Lincoln's career briefly and tersely for the average busy and hurried citizen of today."

With that end in view, it is hardly to be expected that this biography would delve into the depths of Lincoln's character or, on the other hand, deal largely with the theories of government involved in Lincoln's career. The writer makes a copious use of anecdote and in general describes events for their narrative or dramatic interest rather than for their significance in portraying character or indicating the temper of the times.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Victorian Into Modernist

Nineteenth-Century House Transformed

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Eng.

HUNDREDS of Victorian dwellings have been altered to meet present-day requirements, but it is safe to say that none have undergone such a complete metamorphosis as the one described in this article. Oddly enough, "Finella"—as this object lesson in advanced modernism is called—is situated in the very heart of an Old World community. It stands only a stone's throw from the famous Cambridge "backs" where the old college buildings in their parklike setting present a picture of unique loveliness.

When Mr. Mansfield D. Forbes bought this property and his architect, Mr. Raymond McGrath, undertook its transformation it possessed the usual Victorian features. There were ribbed ceilings with elaborate plaster cornices, lead-lights, florid fireplaces with fretted overmantels and a great deal of dark paint and paneling.

The effect of this somber paint and paneling was to envelop the long entrance hall (40ft.x7ft.) in an atmosphere of gloom. The remodeling of this hall has been radical from every point of view. Here, as elsewhere, the most modern kinds of building material have been used with striking results.

The old ceiling has made way for one of mansard type, where silvered ribbed glass panels are fixed to a wooden framework. This ceiling terminates in a pointed arch, which springs from two pilasters of cast sheet glass. These pilasters are sea green in certain lights. Beyond this arch is a square bay just opposite the staircase. This bay has a four-part elliptical vault covered with silver leaf. Silver leaf paper sprayed with transparent green lacquer has also been used for the walls of the entrance hall and of the stairway.

Staircase of 'Nineties Vanished

The turned balusters of the Victorian staircase have disappeared behind an unbroken surface of copper sheeting. The rails and newels are cellulose painted an oyster gray. The same shade of cellulose has been used for the doors opening into the hall. In all of them the former Victorian panels are hidden behind a single sheet of plywood. The walls of the vaulted bay at the end of the hall are made of mirrors backed with lemon gold leaf. The walls of the corresponding bay on the landing above are sheathed in black glass.

A composition flooring called linoleum has been chosen for the floors of both the upper and the lower halls and also for the dining room. In the dining room this flooring is a coral pink with black inlaid wheel pattern designs. The walls of this room are also covered with silver leaf and the elaborate plaster Victorian mantelpiece has been replaced by a simple construction of glass. Above it is a niche of plain black and fluted white glass in which stands a tall trumpet vase illuminated from beneath. The heating is supplied by a copper louvred electric radiator.

Aluminum has been pressed into service as a building material in the shape of plymax panels—that is, plywood panels covered with aluminum sheeting. These are used for a built-in scullery cupboard. They are labor-saving for they do not tarnish. Aluminum panels have also been employed in the ground floor cloakroom. They are secretly nailed to the walls and so appear as an unbroken metallic surface.

The breakfast room and the two drawing rooms do not present so many innovations in the use of building materials. The breakfast room has glossy walls of pale primrose and the woodwork is a light daffodil yellow. The walls of the two drawing rooms are sprayed with shades of shell pink—one considerably lighter than the other. The two rooms have been thrown into one but may be separated if desired by folding lacquered copper doors in eight leaves set in a burnished silver frame.

These three rooms offer the usual opportunities for furniture and ornaments. But in the hall and dining room the structural materials employed seem to possess such inherent decorative qualities that very little has been judged necessary in the way of extraneous equipment. These decorative qualities are to be found chiefly in the reflecting capacities of such surfaces as glass, copper and silver leaf. Also great skill has been shown in the juxtaposition not only of textures but also of colors.

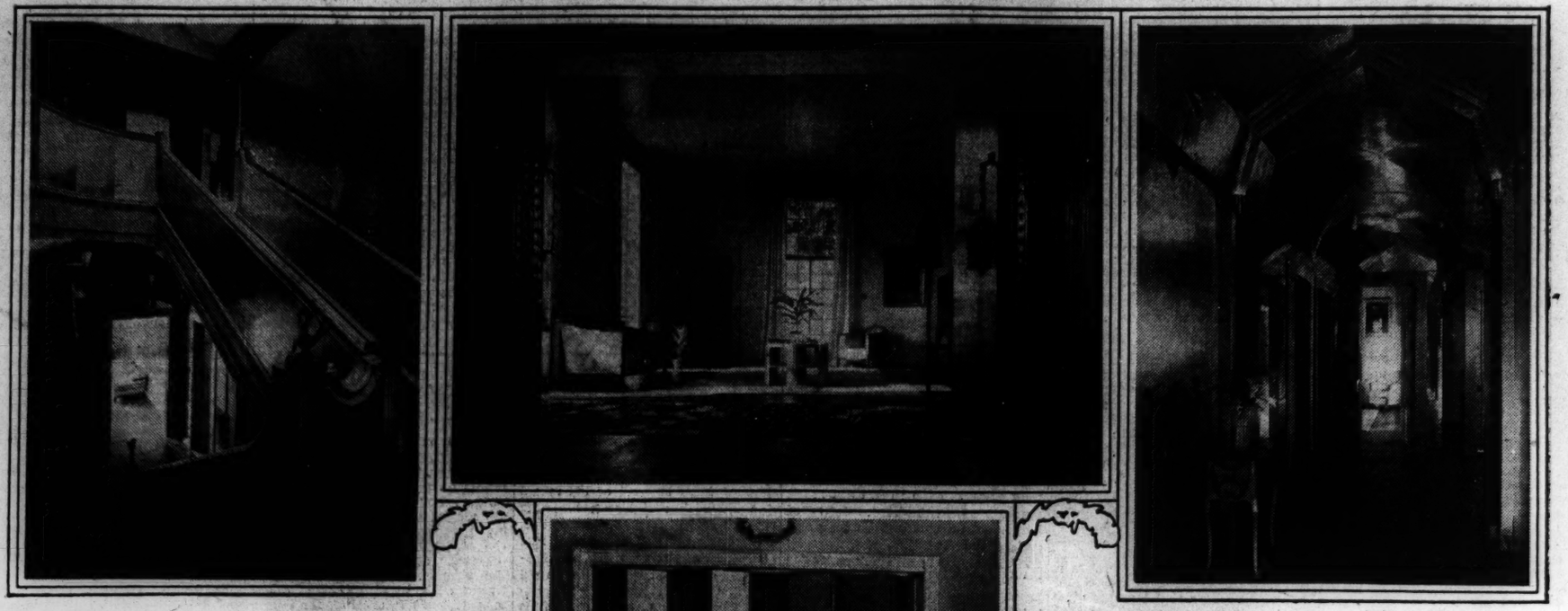
If the visitor stands in the bathroom at the end of the long hall upstairs, his eye travels from the cerulean blue of the composite flooring to the powder blue of the bath tub, then up from the apricot glass slab which surrounds the bath to the wall sprayed with a paler apricot. Looking out through the open doorway, his glance rests finally on the coral pink and black of the hall flooring and its myriad reflections in the black glass of the surrounding walls.

Shapes and Forms

Besides providing innumerable themes for subtle color harmonies, glass walls give scope for a greater variety of shapes and forms. These change incessantly as the visitor moves from one angle of vision to another.

The delicate color themes registered by certain kinds of glass are best appreciated in the dining room where there is a shallow central dome of cast glass six feet in diameter. The glass has a rough texture which picks up and records the colors underneath in tones which change from iridescent green to pale rose or mother of pearl, according as the green of the lawn outside, the coral pink of the floor or the silver of the walls passes across its sensitive surface.

The most dramatic sequences of form and color are to be seen in the lower hallway—particularly at night when many different effects are produced by different methods of lighting. Lights well up from ground glass thresholds. They flash from the caps of pilasters or glow along cornices. They are diffused over wide silvered surfaces or they are sharply caught and concentrated in the angles of the vaulting. Lines and contours are indefinitely multiplied by the gold sheathed mirror walls until the whole vista is interwoven with a glistening network of lights.



Architect, Raymond MacGrath

Upper Row, Left—Lemon-Gold Glass Walls on the Ground Floor Reflect the Outline of the Remodeled Staircase Where Copper Sheeting Replaces the Original Victorian Balusters. Center—When the Copper Doors Seen Below Are Folded Back, the Two Large Pink Drawing-Rooms Form One Single and Spacious Apartment. Right—The Length of This Luminous Hall Is Doubled by the Reflections in the Glass Walls at the End of the Vaulted Bay. Below—These Folding Doors Are Unlike Any Victorian Prototypes, for They Are Made of Lacquered Copper and Are Set In a Burnished Silver Frame.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Friends:

My hobby started quite casually with a few bowls of bulbs together with a half dozen pots of geraniums and begonias placed haphazardly on the wide ledge of a recessed double window, which to the delight of my family and myself has developed into a charming window garden.

The graceful tendrils of the sweet-potato vines curl over the edges of the suspended glass bowls, and beyond to festoon the window frames with their bright green leaves.

Skies may be gray without, bitter winds may blow against the window panes, but within these gay plants are a sweet symbol of soft breezes and warm sunshine—the summer that is ever within the heart.

Most of us have thrilled at the description of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, but believe me when I say that while the grandeur of Queen Amuhia's terraced gardens is almost beyond comprehension, still I am sure that the joy I have experienced from my modest garden in the south window of a modern flat is as real as that of the lovely queen when she received the key to the garden gate from her devoted king.

(Mrs.) H. B. H.

* * *

Gary, Ind.

Dear Garden Friends:

The letters from Garden Lovers have been a joy to me ever since "My Hobby" column began. Our garden, small and unassuming as it is, has been the source of much joy, not only to our family, but to the neighbors as well.

Gary is built on sand, and all the soil for lawns and gardens is imported. Most of the property in our neighborhood has soil about three inches deep for the lawns and gardens. That is about what our yard has. Some parts more, and some less.

When we moved here, five years ago, there was neither grass nor flowers, but quantities of weeds. The first of July was rather late to begin a garden and plant grass seed. Our finances were limited so we planted only a few annuals. Among them were cornflowers or bachelor's-buttons, and calliopsis. These flowers responded to their little care in a most gratifying manner.

During the winter and early spring I spent many hours looking at seed catalogues and planning the garden. Perennials, shrubs and bulbs were to be used extensively; but those plans have never been realized. When spring came there seemed to be no money for even one package of seeds. Overcoming disappointment with gratitude that the calliopsis and cornflowers were coming up in profusion. I decided to transplant them into every available space.

While working in the garden with this in mind, I noticed my next-door-neighbor working in her garden. I asked if she would like to have some calliopsis and cornflowers. She was delighted, and in turn gave me several young plants she had thinned out. Later her next-door-neighbor came into the garden. She too was happy to have some of my calliopsis and cornflowers, and she also gave me some of her young plants. And so, in a week or two I had exchanged calliopsis and cornflowers with every one in our block, and many others in different parts of the city.

Not yet having a lawn to disturb in the back yard, I feel free to plant spacious borders on both sides of the yard. Knowing the habits and colors of most flowers given to me, I was able to plant them to advantage, so when summer came, our back yard made a harmonious, colorful design that was a source of never ending joy.

As years have come and gone there have been increasing opportunities to share and divide seedlings, bulbs, or roots. There have been some opportunities to purchase some of the plants I originally planned to have. Many lovely perennials have been given me, and I in turn have been able to share them. The friendship and true neighborly feeling that has grown in our block through this sharing of what we have, is indeed a cause for constant gratitude.

I love the Garden Page in the Monitor. It has helped me so much in my gardening. We followed its directions for a pool made of lard pails that appeared in a Monitor nearly four years ago. We have enjoyed it so much. We used four pails and planted sweet alyssum and petunias between pools.

The seeds, bulbs, and roots purchased from the Monitor advertisers have always been most successful.

(Mrs.) C. G. B.

'A Brotherhood Needing No Badge'

By ELSPET KEITH
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

UNEXPECTED success in the flower garden brings with it a marvelous content. Nothing gives that sudden delight, that sense of richness, of inward content, more than finding in your garden the first tender spokes of a long-loved and much-desired plant.

A friend of mine had a big garden which she tended for years with outpouring affection and steady zeal, untempered by economy. She had the rare store of knowledge of a studious horticulturist, and scarcely could name a flower without adding its Latin name and throwing out bits of information about the flower's family virtues and tastes. While she hurriedly walked you round her garden paths she talked flowers hard all the time, stopping here to pick off a dead head, there to gather a few seeds or to uproot a daring weed, while pearls of knowledge flowed from her like the spray from her watering can. Suddenly her whole family life changed. The house, with gardens, orchards, woodland and all appurtenances were sold. I followed her sadly round the garden one faintly sunny, blusterous March day with the blue of scilla and of hypatica taking full charge in one sunny corner, while early polyanthuses that always sweetened a patch under a living room window, caught beams of light in their yellow, ruby and rose-colored petals. They were dwarf polys, as if the children of the family had come first to view the spring.

My friend regained her cheery garden air as we viewed and reviewed the bursting, well-packed borders. Clumps of early bulbs sent up thick masses of spikes. Crocuses and daffodils gleamed in their first crisp beauty that no later effulgence can excel. Armed with hand forks and hampers we dug, and divided, and packed plants from a variety of beds. As usual, a wealth of flower lore was showered upon me with every practical gift. In vain I strove to store that precious knowledge, and I comforted myself with the thought that as the various plants flowered, stray remembrances would aid me, and I would consult some flower index and humbly try to master the A B C of this oldest mortal craft. March was a bad month in which to disturb the plants, but we dug deeply and packed firmly and trusted to quick transition.

How eagerly I waited for the coming of the various flowers. Hypaticas and grape hyacinths bloomed profusely the following spring, quite at home in their new quarters. "Campanula Pyramidalis" reared an unexpected head at a late date in the following summer. I knew neither its name nor its nature, and was at first a little dubious of its strange-looking, rather coarse, spiky leaves. As it grew and grew, sending up long, angular-looking spears with fast-closed, rather ugly buds, my heart failed me; but I was patient and believing, and when half a dozen spikes were in the full glory of their prime I gave my friends no chance to discover the clump for themselves, but would drag them to the spot and tell them how beautiful it was. To me it was a miracle of pleasure.

Another delight that came speedily to view was a clump of a dwarf campanulas, happily stuck between two great gray boulders. How it blooms and blooms year after year! With what abandon of generosity it masses its blue bells over the stones. How green is its dainty leaf, and when the time of blooming is over, with double abundance it pops out darling little bells again in the autumn as if this world held all of beauty and sun.

Of the other blues there was a lovely perennial myosotis. Coarse, broad, gray-greenish leaves that greedily eat up all the space they can cover, might mislead a too impetuous gardener to relegate the plant to some out-of-the-way border, but when the slender stem shoots upward in cold February and March with flowers of an exquisite forget-me-not blue, excelling in its delicacy every later myosotis, the gardener's heart rejoices. Little posies of this concentrated prophecy of summer-days-to-come are gathered and put into a tiny thimble vase along with the flower heads of a certain dwarf polyanthus of wine-rose-pink, and this miniature group on a polished table has the clear perfection of a gem mosiac.

I must mention two or three more of my blue gains whose very names I do not know. One comes up suddenly from the border in midsummer. I scarcely had noticed its leaf till I spied the lovely little deep blue head. If it were not so refined in habit its blue might class it with the borage family. So far, no horticultured friend ever seems to visit the garden while this plant is in bloom.

Another blue flower brought me one of the pleasantest garden surprises of my life. It did not appear until a couple of years after that memorable March transplanting. I spied a little plant in bud. It stood scarcely a foot above its rather narrow, pointed, dull green leaves that were growing close to the ground. The flower itself was a group of tiny blooms of blue on a stem. It was a warm blue like a certain anchusa rather than the cold blue of a campanula. Half a dozen little plants sent up their graceful lovely heads and kept blooming for the whole of June. I had the joy of watching them all unfold, and I kept asking my friends and consulting my books until I concluded that the flower must be a member of the Hound's Tongue family, though it far excels in beauty any description of the "cynoglossum" in the gardening books. I saved the seed carefully and shared it with an appreciative friend whose garden is a wonder of timely loveliness.

* * *

To every beginner in the art and craft of flower gardening, I would impress this counsel. Give! Give! Give!—of your very best to all your gardening friends. The joy of sharing plants is without alloy, and gardening is the great brotherhood that needs no badge.

Trees for Tubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Australian gardeners are going in more and more for the effective front-of-the-house decoration of ornamental trees in tubs. If the right selection is made so that color is introduced, the addition is gay and artistic. They find that most attractive for planting in these half barrels are mandarin orange trees and the miniature Japanese orange called kumquat. The trees have a symmetrical growth, and the contrast of deep green foliage with tiny, yellow balls of fruit, is vivid. For that reason the kumquat is the preferable of the two, for it is full of miniature grace, and tones with lawns and flowers. Some people like the fruit with its piquant bitterness. Any variety of dwarf decorative trees may be chosen, but among the mandarins the Japanese seedless has a distinctive appeal to the eye, and Thorney is recommended as another. Of the two kinds of kumquats, each excellent in its way, the tree which carries the round fruit, as against the oval, has a charm of its own, being more ornamental with the small balls of sunset red thrown into gay relief by the sea-green foliage.

Drainage is often a point overlooked in planting trees in casks. The soil in the first place needs to be rich, and broken up at the bottom by pieces of old pots and bones distributed over the drain holes. The casks containing orange trees must have an open, sunny situation because of the warmth needed to encourage graceful and strong development. It is a mistake, which many people make, to put too much soil in the casks and so limit the quantity of water which is so necessary to secure good growth. The soil must be kept damp by systematic attention, and not drenched at irregular intervals. Mulching will assist this process and has the double advantage of saving water and keeping the roots cool. Light treatment with bone dust and sulphate of ammonia will not only insure the foliage and fruit having their natural richness of color, but stimulate the scent of the blossom.

A Rockery on the Little Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOONER or later most of us are attracted by rock gardening. Some go boldly ahead, while others hesitate because the natural conditions of their land are so unlike those required that the rock garden would have to be man-made in appearance. It is a fact that a rock garden must often be frankly artificial, but it need not be out of harmony with its surroundings.

The beginner's first purchase should be an authoritative book on rock gardening. Besides giving rules, facts, and diagrams to aid in construction, such a book will spur the beginner on to greater things. But a modest start is advisable, and it is well to restrict the planting list to species that are not too fussy in their requirements. Great care and restraint must be used in choosing the "rock" part of the garden. It must be remembered that plants, rather than rocks, are to be the chief feature. On the small place especially, the rocks are used only to form the base, to help achieve congenial conditions for rock-loving plants. There might be a suggestion of rock here and there, but never a bristling array. Let most of the rocks be screened with plant growth if the garden is to look tame enough to blend with its surroundings.

* * *

In the confines of a small dooryard it is difficult to choose a location for a rock garden. But there are two places where it should not be. Avoid foundations of buildings and the centers of lawns. Most of us have at one time or another wondered at the spectacle of a flower-strewn stone-heap rising sharply in the midst of a placid lawn. Such "rockeries" were popular a few years ago.

Since many of the most charming and colorful rock garden subjects bloom in spring and early summer, a place for them might be made at the rear of a wide perennial border. Later in the season the growing perennials will partly screen out the out-of-bloom rock plants. Or one might have a raised border, its sides retained with stones. The rock-plants could be grown along the sides and at the top of the stones, while the border itself would provide suitable conditions for plants requiring well-drained soil.

* * *

The beginner might start with such plants as hardy alyssum, dwarf phloxes, aquilegias, arabis, low campanulas, hardy candytuft, rock dianthuses, the charming tiny species narcissi and wild tulips, such as sylvestris, greigi and clusiana. Small bulbs such as species crocus, snowdorps, scillas, chionodoxa, grape hyacinths and eranthis, will show up better on the small stage of the rock garden than in the bare spring borders. Such natives as hepatica, bloodroot, anemones and the dicentras cucullaria and eximia might be used, and will do well in shaded spots. Daphne cneorum and the low-growing heathers will provide a variation of shrubby growth. For the driest parts one might use the prickly pear. The typical cactus foliage strikes an unusual note the year around, while the yellow flowers and reddish fruits enliven the plants during summer.

R. S. W.

The Ceanothuses

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

It is recognized that the blue of the Ceanothuses is unique. There is no blue quite like it and quite so true in cultivation. The variety Gloire de Versailles is one of the best. The coloring is as delicate as that of the purest Wedgwood. Veitchianus is a little deeper in color, and the flowers are larger, while Dentatus has all the best growth features of both, with a color intermediate between the two. Somewhat tender in constitution, Ceanothuses should be grown in a sheltered place. Their beauty is tremendously increased if a carpet of the white-leaved Gardener's Garter Grass is planted among them. The distance apart for the shrubs should be five feet, and for the grass one foot.

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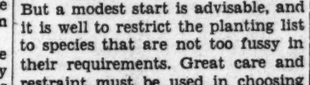
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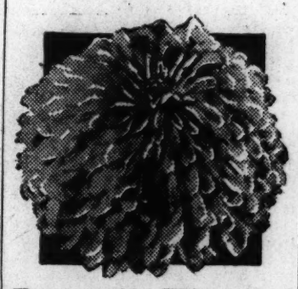
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Late Carpets—Early Silver

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WITH the choice of Victorian furnishings of 60 or 70 years ago, will decorators go so far as to include those carpets which were then considered an important factor? Most likely they will not, since floor coverings are now made with quite different weaves and patterns that are very unlike those of the 1860's and '70's. Still, it is possible to get the old types of ingrain, the Brussels and the velvet if one cares to make the necessary effort.

Stopping in a little New Hampshire village a few months ago, the inn was no more than the former home of a prosperous resident, the one-time "parlor" being the present "best chamber." Although the furniture was insufficient, the floor was still covered by a long-pile, velvet carpet, evidently unchanged since it was placed there, perhaps 60 years ago. It was in excellent condition and the reds and blues and tans of the great floral pattern, four or five feet across, were apparently as strong as ever. No doubt similar carpets are still perfectly preserved in dark, rarely used parlors or bedrooms of many New England dwellings. They form another class of so-called antiques, which may become popular, with whatnots, chairs and sofas covered with black haircloth and brightened by antimacassars.

Look Well in Right Setting

Out-of-date and crude in taste as these old carpets may seem, many of them achieve realistic beauty in the floral designs which they usually bear. When surrounded by wall paper, draperies and minor decorations of the period, a certain consistency prevailed, whether or not it would today be called harmony.

It is rarely that one can see examples of these old floor coverings in a city store, but there is now an opportunity to do so at Jordan Marsh Company, Boston. Here are the common two and three-ply ingrains, the first type of commercial carpet to be made in America. It is a simple sort of fabric with jacquard figures, mostly in the primary colors. The carpet seems thin and flimsy to us, but it served its purpose well, 50 to 100 years ago. A thin layer of straw or hay was laid over the floor boards, then the carpet tightly stretched and strongly tacked at the edges. Carpet linings which are common now were unheard of then.

Samples from Meriden—Nevada City

In the exhibit referred to the Bigelow-Sanford Company have gone far afield for some specimens. A piece of Brussels was brought from Nevada City, Calif., where it was used on a lodge room floor from 1884 to 1930. A similar weave is shown in a remnant from a carpet laid in Meriden, Conn., in 1870, and still in use there. The dyes must have been excellent, for the colors remain as fresh and crisp as those of most recent manufacture.

It is not easy to find any pleasure in many of those patterns of the '80's and the '90's in which strange fancies known as the Gothic manner produced latticework, scrolls, medallions, often mixed with a confused effect of flowers and foliage. The printed velvet carpets seem to have held the least of these incongruous elements—this fact and their more luxurious character making them most desirable.

It is not likely that many buyers of rugs or carpets are interested in the highly complicated machines of which these floor coverings are made. Certainly very few people would have occasion to visit a factory where rugs 12 feet or more in width might be woven on a great loom weighing many tons, occupying as much space as a small family apartment. To satisfy the possible curiosity in this direction, the same store is showing in operation a tiny carpet loom, which takes about as much space as a dining table for six people. On it is being woven an eight-inch strip of figured carpet, in a manner that makes quite clear all the operations of the full-size machine.

Famous Harvard Silver

Some silverware of conspicuous historical interest was noticed recently at the Fogg Museum of Art, well known as an adjunct of Harvard University. Perhaps the most important is the "Harvard Salt," a thing that has been often pictured but which acquires a multiplied interest when seen in reality. It is about six inches in diameter and five inches high, its form being that of a much-flattened spool, with a body of two or three inches in diameter. A shallow depression in the top holds about two tablespoonfuls of salt—impressive evidence of the formality with which even Puritans regarded this condiment.

Henry Dunster was the first president of Harvard and his wife was Elizabeth Harris. Her brother Richard gave this salt to his brother-in-law. A porringer made in England at the same time as the salt—1629-1630—bears the initials of this couple, H. D. and E. H.

Slightly later in date but important as the work of an early American colonist is the two-handled covered cup by John Coney. This is a piece of notable dignity and simplicity, being about 10 inches in height and ornamented with bands of fluting and reeding.

Diminutive, Not Miniature

A group of seventeenth and eighteenth century English silver contains numerous pieces of an unusually small size. This matter of reduced scale gives them special charm. Apparently these things were intended to be used for individual service, or possibly for two people, suggesting quiet and intimacy different indeed from the associations of general hospitality which surround more pretentious services.

An egg-shaped teapot on three delicate legs holds hardly more than a large cupful. A little creamer of about 1700 seems to be a companion piece and slender candlesticks are of suitable size to illuminate sufficiently a table for one. Only slightly larger are the proportions of the little coffeepot that hardly holds two scant cups. It stands on a miniature brazier and is quite feminine in its delicacy and the refinement.

Another group attracts notice as having belonged to a man who was tutor at Harvard from 1716-1728. A connoisseur would wish to know where and when and by whom all these things were made—all-important facts, to be sure, for the collector and the critic. But such data are not attached to the pieces, leaving us free to enjoy the pleasing lines and the cool shimmering tones of these several forms, all of which appeared together, doubtless, on Nicholas Sever's table 200 years ago. A pair each of porringers, braziers, open salts; a 9-inch tazza and one half that size; a mug and a pitcher, are here grouped, and they are all listed in a very early inventory, still existing, in Sever's handwriting.

Treasures of Old Russia

The scattering through many countries of the choice personal possessions of the Russian royalty and nobility must have deeply impressed many people with the glamour of the old régime and with the tragedy of its passing. These matters have not failed to become familiar to us in other ways, but there comes a sense of peculiar proximity, if not participation, as one holds a china plate or cup bearing the last Tsar's crest and which is a part of a large dinner service.

If the piece is gilt—silver coated with gold—as hundreds of such pieces are, it is likely to bear not only the royal stamp but a number and letters. These last are usually clumsily stamped and are said to be the catalogue numbers by which the royal stewards recorded the items used at any particular function. Maja Ingman, in whose Boston shop these things were seen, tells me that costly catalogues of all such ware were published by royal order and that the library of her native city, Helsingfors, received a copy of every such book by royal order. Possibly other European cities also may have similar records in which may be found the data concerning any piece of plate which is so marked. Probably never before in the world's history have the treasures of royalty and its supporters been so quickly and widely scattered.

AN ARTIST'S STUDIO THAT EXEMPLIFIES THE UNION OF SIMPLE UTILITY WITH PLEASING FORMS AND MATERIALS

The Rectangles of the Walls Continue Naturally in the Bookshelves, Also in the Frank Simplicity of the Desk and in the Framed Chairs.

As might be expected, the studio of Joseph Urban, architect, stage and scenic designer and decorator for more than 30 years, is an example of the contemporary manner in its arrangement and furnishings. The frosted glass panels conceal the windows and the electric lights, illustrating the modern claim that the source of artificial light and of daylight should be the same. Early in his career he was one of a group of young artists in Vienna and helped found the modern movement there. His one-man show is now on at the Architectural League, New York City, to continue through Feb. 27.

A Recent Museum Acquisition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

A GEORGIAN room of the early eighteenth century has just been opened at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, and is drawing many visitors. With its furnishings, the room is the gift of Mrs. Eugene J. Carpenter and her daughter, Mrs. Folwell W. Coan, and is presented by them in memory of Mr. Eugene J. Carpenter. He was a trustee and first vice-president of the Society of Fine Arts from 1910 until 1922, and one of the institute's greatest benefactors.

The room comes from Stanwick Park, in Yorkshire, one of the favorite estates of the Dukes of Northumberland. The house was begun in 1662, a west wing was thrown out in 1740 and two more wings were added in 1842. It is from the addition of 1740 that the institute's room was taken several years ago, at the time the entire house was torn down—an expedient rendered necessary by England's excessive post-war taxes.

Pine paneling of the softest and most mellow finish covers the walls, skillfully carved in the architectural style made popular by Palladio, which reached its height in England during the reign of George II. The classic movement was still robust and powerful, in contrast to the delicate, rather attenuated classicism of the Adam brothers, which came later in the eighteenth century. This vigorous treatment is especially fine in the overmantel, with its boldly and naturally carved drapery swags and fruit garlands. The mantel is flanked by two fluted and free-standing Ionic columns, while the cornice, chair rail and skirting are richly carved with classical motives.

By courtesy the Minneapolis Institute of Arts

A corner of the paneled Georgian room recently presented to the Minneapolis Institute of Art. The Portrait of a Lady is by Allan Ramsay (1713-1784). The wing chair of Queen Anne type is upholstered in Mortlake tapestry.

This room at Stanwick Park was not a drawing-room, nor one where the ladies of the family gathered with their needlework. It was primarily a man's room. Here the Dukes of Northumberland and their guests retired to discuss politics and men's occupations and diversions. The institute, therefore, has furnished it in accordance with the masculine traditions with which the room is filled.

At the left of the fireplace is a fine armchair of the early Georgian period, upholstered in soft green leather. Opposite is a walnut chair-backed settee, of the type which first appeared in the reign of Queen Anne, and which became increasingly popular in the reign of the Georges. It dates from about 1720. The seat is upholstered in a green and silver brocade, of Chinese design, imported from France, where the finest silk fabrics of Europe were produced. Standing by the fireplace is a tripod pole screen of mahogany, with a large panel of finely worked petit point embroidery.

This needlework is echoed in the southwest corner of the room, near one of the three tall windows, by an unusually fine example of early wing chair, upholstered with Mortlake tapestry, which has kept its clear colors and design surprisingly. The high back and cabriole legs of rudimentary form date this piece about 1705. Another note of color is brought into the room by the long curtains and valances of red bourette, a soft and supple fabric much used for hangings in the eighteenth century.

A Rare Table and Some Portraits

Opposite the fireplace, near the center window, is a rare version of the folding card table of the seventeen-hundreds. Of mahogany, it is round and triple-topped, with a swinging leg which supports the folding leaves. These allow using a top with "wells" or depressions, or one of plain mahogany according to conditions.

Over the fireplace, inclosed in the portrait frame of the overmantel, is a charming painting of the children of Sir Edward Walpole, by Stephen Slaughter, Keeper of the King's Pictures. Two of the other portraits in the room are by Allan Ramsay (1713-1784), the young Scottish painter who became the most fashionable portraitist of his day in Edinburgh. Up to the end of the eighteenth century it was not customary to name any portraits, except those of royalty, for exhibition purposes, and, as a result, many of the canvases of the English school have come down to us unidentified. Such is the case with the two Ramsays, which the institute has consequently been forced to call merely "Portrait of a Lady" and "Portrait of a Gentleman."

Following the method adopted when the institute's two eighteenth-century rooms from Charleston were opened last spring, no labels have been affixed to any of the objects, and no ropes keep the public at a solemn distance. The room, therefore, does not suffer from so-called atmosphere, but has a living and authentic quality to be desired.

M. R. E.

Silver in a Junk Shop

London

THE small collector has occasionally an opportunity of coming across valuable pieces of bric-à-brac in the most unlikely places. Such a chance occurred recently to one who was recently casually looking in a London shop window and inspecting a heterogeneous collection of articles consisting mainly of the odds and ends of a marine store dealer's shop.

Among the mass he was struck with the appearance of the chaste design of a small cream jug which appeared to be composed of pewter or other base metal, but not accurately recognizable owing to the accumulated grime of years in its unsavory surroundings. On inquiring the price, the dealer remarked that he thought it would be dear at 4 shillings. Whatever metal the article was composed of the classic shape of the article appealed to the purchaser and he purchased it at the price named.

His astonishment was great when he discovered, after carefully cleaning it at home, that it was a jug of sterling silver made during the year 1756 and worth about £5 or £6. Under these circumstances the shopkeeper was again seen and was informed that the cream jug was of old silver and worth considerably more than the price given for it. The seller expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the transaction, since, had the article been made of lead he would not expect the buyer to return it as valueless. It was with great difficulty that he consented to receive £1 as some compensation for his want of knowledge of values.

S. B.

Furniture Buying Simplified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

TO SEE all of the furnishings of one room—the draperies, chairs, curtains, rug—assembled before one's very eyes before they even leave the store would be a pleasure indeed. A movement is on foot which, if given proper support and time to expand, may do precisely this.

The Home Furnishings Guild, organized some six months ago by leading manufacturers, has undertaken to foster this system of selling home furnishings. According to the plan, a home furnishings store would be divided into period departments, such as Georgian, early American, French and English, instead of having, as usual at present, distinct departments for furniture, chairs, draperies and wall paper.

In the early American department, for instance, the shopper could buy her maple bed, hooked rugs, colonial wall paper, bedding, chintz hangings and the quaint accessories belonging to this period—all in the same section and all from the same salesman. Instead of running around, as she does today, from the draperies on the ninth floor to the carpets on the second, carrying samples of this and bits of that, and trying to remember the fabric in the chair she purchased eight doors away, she will now be able to see how the rug, wall paper and curtains look when placed together, for they could all be bought on the same spot.

All Essentials Assembled by Period

On her shopping expedition she might enter a room correctly stocked in every detail in early American things. Along the wall are open shelves from which come large samples of curtain materials appropriate only for this type of room. Already other period styles have been eliminated for her. From a secluded corner will be brought large samples of wall paper in quaint colonial patterns. Carpetings and rugs will be shown in their relation to the various wall papers. She can see homespun materials, provincial plaids, rough surfaced fabrics. In other words, she will have assembled before her eyes the furnishings of the home she is planning before they have left the store.

To indicate how a department store would look after this proposed reorganization, the Home Furnishings Guild set up what would be equivalent to two floors of the average department store in the American Furniture Mart, Chicago, for the January show. Some 10 or 12 rooms were partitioned off to indicate the various departments which a store might have.

There was a French bedroom which, from the walls to the smallest perfume bottle on the vanity table, contained only French type of furnishings throughout. The floor was covered from wall to wall with a powder blue two-tone carpet, faintly showing the French lily in its brocade pattern. On each large panel of the white painted walls was a bouquet of flowers cut out of handsome wall paper and set on the white background in truly French style. The bed, pair of night tables, chest, and dressing table, were in walnut with ormolu mountings. The fireside group included a Louis XV easy chair upholstered in self-toned gold damask, a coffee inlay table, and, most surprising of all, a small clock with French ornamentation, held in mid-air by a very slender gold floor stand. The sole decoration on the mantel were two white china swans, above which hung a large French print.

But suppose it is eighteenth century English furnishings which are sought. In the Guild exhibit was shown such a dining room. Even the casement window swung open, giving a sense of an English garden with hollyhocks nodding near by.

In a department like this the shopper could find well modeled figurines representing English hunting scenes. She could choose not only furniture, but her table linen, a set of china having English scenes in plum color, or she might select a silver service in the old English grape pattern. She could see crystal ware, copies of old Waterford glass, and assemble all of the various dining-room accessories to see how they harmonized with each other.

In another department the Guild showed how Duncan Phyfe, Queen Anne, and Chippendale pieces can be brought into one room in a related way rather than with the idea of exactly matching the pieces.

This whole scheme of helping home makers to purchase their furnishings with fewer mistakes and with much saving of time began with Mr. Clarence C. Niss in Milwaukee, Wis. He first interested a few manufacturers, because he believed that if home furnishings were to be improved the movement would have to start at the source of production. Mrs. Cornelia Bateman Faraday, author of "European and American Carpets and Rugs," herself an artist and an authority on interior decoration, was called in and later became the styling director. She and Mr. Niss worked out this plan of merchandising which now has the approval of leading economists, interior decorators, and people of note in the field of art.

Promotors State Their Purpose

"We aim to do more than just help the home furnisher assemble all of her things within one period," said Mrs. Faraday. "We want her to be able to buy her furnishings on a given quality level. Then she will not make the mistake, for instance, of choosing a very beautiful table and an exquisite lamp to be placed on a poor floor covering next to a cheap chair. All of the selections in a room should have the same quality level. In fact it is just as bad taste to have a very good Georgian piece next to a very cheap one as it is to put a heavily carved English chair in a purely French room or to bring in a clashing tone to mar the color harmony.

"We also want to get away from the established method of having furniture in sets and feature them in related groups. Then a few pieces, which are very good, can be bought at a time, to which others can later be added. We want home furnishings to be considered an investment rather than an expense and stop the custom of buying inferior goods, later to be discarded."

The Guild is composed of seven manufacturers, Armstrong Cork Company, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Klise Manufacturing Company, Landstrom Furniture Company, Pacific Mills, Tennessee Furniture Corporation, and Clarence Whitman & Sons, Inc. Associate members are M. H. Birge & Sons, the Crest Company and International Silver Company. Mr. Frederick D. Wood is managing director.

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Making Structural Changes

Whether it is necessary to alter, remove or install a chimney-piece, to panel walls, revise a cornice, or contrive over-door decorations, thorough architectural training is essential. And Belmaison considers it important to emphasize the fact that it is admirably equipped to take care of all these matters correctly, as well as of those more usually thought of as belonging to the decorator's province.

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EDUCATIONAL

High-School-Girl Choices

By W. J. KLOPP

Director of Teaching, Woodrow Wilson High School, Long Beach, Calif.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE course of human experience youth comes to many crossroads when a choice has to be made before the journey can be continued. Just what factors condition that choice is a problem the solution of which is sought by every educator and leader of human destiny. In the face of the facts that young people have a philosophy of behavior which is causing no little concern, they are giving expression to a more practicable type of behavior than critics are willing to admit.

It would indeed be gratifying to see the contributions in spirit, effort and goods made by youth to meet the needs growing out of the present economic situation. Youth counts it all as rich opportunity. The satisfying thing is the fact that the potential power of youth is immeasurably greater than that of youth several decades ago. Young folks today have a more effective technic of expression of the virtues than was the case a few decades ago. They demand a more profound knowledge of the fundamentals of behavior before subscribing to them. Youth lives the faith; youth applies its precepts to life; youth dares to do and act.

The following tables give, in a measure, a picture of the relative value youth places upon human virtues. A group of 165 girls were given the following questionnaire:

Think of the best girl friend you ever had; then read the following list of traits and check only those traits which best describe her.

The list below gives the traits checked by the group and the per cent of the group's response to each trait. Happiness received the indorsement of 75.7 per cent of the girls as a characteristic trait of a good friend, etc.

	Number of pupils responding	Per cent of pupil response
Total students questioned	165	
Happy	125	75.7
Sincere	124	75.
Courteous	113	68.
Sympathetic	106	64.
Intelligent	97	58.7
Independent	95	57.5
Patient	73	44.
Courageous	54	32.7
Serious	49	29.6
Daring	40	24.
Sacrificial	33	20.
Stubborn	29	17
Religious	28	16.9
Positive	23	13.9
Sarcastic	19	11.
Boastful	13	7.
Melancholy	8	4.8
Self-centered	7	4.
Sly	4	2.4

The second question submitted to the group involved the pupils' own reactions with regard to the relative values of vocational activities. The indirect method of approach made the choice of a vocation more significant since girls are usually governed in their choice of a vocation for a brother by its social status as well as its potential source of income.

If your brother asked you to help him decide upon a vocation, which of the following would you consider? Place a 1 before the vocation for your first choice; a 2 before your second.

It is interesting to note that law, business and medicine hold the highest place in the list of first choice and law, business, and medicine the highest rank in second choice. Law appears to be the ideal choice.

		Per cent
I		
Law	52	31.5
Business	20	12.1
Medicine	19	11.5
Banking	17	10.3
Flying	14	8.5
Teaching	7	4.2
Journalism	6	3.6
Contractor	6	3.6
Salesman	4	2.4
Movie Actor	4	2.4
Dentistry	3	1.8
Railroad	3	1.8
Ministry	1	.6
Sailor	1	.6
Farming	1	.6
II		
Business	26	15.8
Law	23	13.9
Flying	22	13.3
Medicine	21	12.7
Banking	11	6.6
Journalism	8	4.8
Dentistry	8	4.8
Contractor	8	4.8
Salesman	6	3.6
Railroad	6	3.6
Farming	4	2.4
Teaching	3	1.8
Movie Actor	2	1.2
Ministry	1	.6
Sailor	1	.6

Question III involved some of the traits included in the first question but in a different situation and the tabulation of the group's reactions to these two questions made possible an interesting comparison to determine in a measure the group's consistency in their reactions. The trait, cheerfulness, ranked second in question three and first in question one. While intelligence ranked seventh in question one, culture ranked fifth in question three.

If you were asked to serve on a committee to select members for your social club, which of the following would you look for in each member?

		P.C.
Coöperation	147	89.0
Cheerfulness	142	86.0
Strong personality	122	73.9
Strong leader	121	73.3
Industrious	117	70.9
Unselfishness	108	65.4
Culture	95	57.5
Seriousness	53	32.1
Brilliant scholarship	42	25.4
Interest in home life	36	21.8
Forward	35	21.1
Musical	14	8.4
Religious leader	8	4.8
Wealth	3	1.8
Nervous	0	0.0

Question IV called for certain type responses which might be construed as being somewhat representative of present day attitude of youth.

1. The first query: "Should every high school girl aim for a college degree?" received 58.1 per cent indorsement, while 47.2 per cent answered no, and a few ignored the question.
2. The second query: "Should every girl prepare for a vocation?" received the following response: 97.5 per cent said yes.
3. The third question: "Do you attend religious services?" was answered as follows:
   58.8 per cent attend once a week.
   21.2 per cent attend twice a month.
   19.3 per cent do not attend at all.
4. The response to the query: "Does smoking lower your estimate of a girl's character?" was 57 per cent yes and 37.5 per cent no. The rest were noncommittal.

The fifth question involves a more serious consideration of pupil needs, interests, and wants, so far as these may be supplied to them by money made available for their use.

Question: If you become heir to $10,000 to spend as you wished, what is the first thing you would do with the money; the second?

Over 40 different wants were designated. Twenty-two appeared as first choice and 12 of the 22 appeared in the list of second choice to which 9 others were added. The following table shows the percentage of girls registering their primary needs and interests in the disposition of this money.

	First	P. C.	Second	P. C.
College education	42	25.3	11	6.6
Bank	33	13.8	10	9.0
Invest	20	12.0	7	4.2
Home	13	7.8	8	5.4
Travel	10	6.0	22	13.2
Mother	8	4.8	4	2.4
Buy automobile	8	4.8	13	7.8
Clothing	7	4.2	27	16.3
Aid relatives	6	3.6	5	3.0
Family Debts	5	3.0	..	...
Create Happiness	2	1.2	..	...
Buy stock	2	1.2	..	...
Charity	1	.6	12	7.2
Art school	1	.6	..	...
Parents	1	.6	..	...
Buy tennis rackets	1	.6	..	...
Vocation	1	.6	1	.6
Establish business	1	.6	1	.6
Buy what I want	1	.6	..	...
Buy a ranch	1	.6	..	...
Orphans' Home	1	.6	..	...
Study music	1	.6	..	...

If the results of these tabulated responses have any significant value we can feel gratified to find that the element of thrift is very dominant in the list of wants. Another most satisfying factor appears, that of 25 per cent of the group being desirous of investing in an education. It is quite possible that a large part of this group, represented by the 25 per cent, will be unable to attend college because of lack of funds.

The last question called for a choice of experience to show the seriousness of youth in its program of life. The question asked is as follows:

If you had your choice of one of the following, which would you take?
1. A trip around the world.
2. A new automobile.
3. A college education.

Nearly 51 per cent selected as their first choice, a trip around the world and nearly 42 per cent selected a college education. Only 2.4 per cent selected a new automobile.

In conclusion it would be fair to say that young people today are quite as serious with reference to their desires and needs as they were decades ago, and that their power of choice has not deteriorated to a level below that of a decade ago. Youth is obviously interested in education and aspires to attain the highest goals. Then when we consider the larger opportunities opened up to youth together with the tremendous increase in the lure of youth by the many different organizations and institutions of an unsocial and immoral character, we are quite justified in claiming a definite trend in youth's behavior toward a higher type of manhood and womanhood.

By permission of Joseph Axmann, Sculptor

Komensky, the Teacher, Giving Individual Instruction to His Pupil, Statue at Kromeriz.

One of World's Great Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

ONE of Czechoslovakia's most delightful Old World cities, Kroměříž (Kremsir), recently erected a statue to Jan Amos Komenský, one of the greatest of Moravians. As Komenský, he may pass unrecognized by many, but under its Latinized form of Commenius, he at once takes his place among the world's greatest teachers; in fact, he may be justly acclaimed as the founder of modern pedagogy.

Komenský's life reads more like a tale of adventures than much that has passed for such since his day. Born at Uherský Brod in 1592, he was still a young man when the Thirty Years War broke out in Bohemia, and after the Battle of the White Mountain, 1620, which dealt such a severe blow to Protestantism in these parts, he became more or less a wanderer over the face of Europe until he passed on at Amsterdam in 1670.

From Lissa, in Poland, but under Swedish control when he lived there, to Holland and England, Germany and Hungary, Komenský was driven either by force of circumstances or by the desire to propagate his ideas regarding educational and religious matters. It was at Lissa that he developed his conception of a thoroughgoing reform in the educational system of his day. This was later published by the Oxford Press in his "Pansophia" in 1639. When two years later he visited England, the government of that day was greatly interested in his proposals, but the unrest of the civil war made any immediate application of them impossible. Later, Komenský was summoned by Prince Rakoczy to Sarósputak in Upper Hungary, where he established a high school based upon his pedagogical ideas. This school, it may be added, still enjoys a great reputation, and only a year ago, it was converted into a "public school" on the English plan.

Komenský sought to make learning a matter of living interest to his pupils, not content to force his own ideas upon them, but anxious to "lead out"—in the true sense of the term, education—the best that they had to give. While deeply religious himself, and emphasizing the necessity for religious instruction to the young, yet he laid stress upon the value of the "humanities." But Komenský's work was not only concerned with education in the narrow sense of that word. He was the last bishop of the Moravian Brethren, and did much for their support when the Thirty Years War scattered its members throughout Europe. His life's ideals were the reform of education the development of a scientific conception of the world, peace between the various religious institutions of his day, and the preaching of Christianity everywhere. Komenský himself completed, at Amsterdam, an edition of all his writings, and these have been re-edited and republished many times during the past 2½ centuries by the Commenius Society, founded in his honor in 1891.

In the monument erected at Kroměříž, Josef Axmann, the sculptor, has concentrated upon Komenský the teacher, personally instructing his pupil. The monument itself is in bronze mounted on a marble base.

Favor 15 Colleges in Place of One Big University

Madison, Wis.

TWO recommendations which request further educational experimentation at the University of Wisconsin, and a new plan of organization for the College of Letters and Science, or at least for the first two years of it, are contained in the report of the advisers of the Wisconsin experimental college at the university, compiled during the past year on the request of the university faculty.

Containing a complete story of the successes and failures of the college, which became widely known as Wisconsin's experimental laboratory for the trying and testing of rival theories of college training, the report was placed in the hands of members of the university faculty this week. At the same time, it is being thoroughly examined by a committee of the letters and science faculty, which is working jointly with a committee representing the experimental college.

Two Recommendations

The two recommendations asking that further educational experimentation be made at the university are as follows:

1. "There should be set up to study the problems of freshman and sophomore instruction four experimental units. One of these would be, as at present, for men and should be lodged in the same way, in one of the men's dormitories, as in the experimental college. A second should be for women and should be lodged in a women's dormitory. A third should be for men, but without dormitory arrangement. A fourth, also without dormitory arrangement, should enroll both men and women.

2. "There should be set up a corresponding unit to study the problems of instruction in the junior and senior years, since the issues here involved are radically different from those of the earlier years but they are in the same way vital and significant, and there is need of at least testing the merits of plans which would radically modify our present procedures rather than attempt to improve them at this point or that."

Only "First Step" Taken

"These recommendations ask that, if possible, the experimentation which the advisers have been allowed to begin should be continued at the University of Wisconsin," the advisers declare in their report. "What has been done thus far is very incomplete and fragmentary. It is only a first step—the formulating of one possible way of teaching. But with the taking of that step there has been developing a point of view, a framing of questions and suggestions, which leads on indefinitely along the road of experimental inquiry. It would seem to us very desirable that the university should go on further along the road."

Four suggestions and observations furnish the basis for the new plan of organization for the College of Letters and Science. They are as follows:

1. "Student social life and student education might profit greatly if the 3600 freshmen and sophomores in the College of Letters and Science were divided into 15 or 20 smaller colleges, each with its own social organization and social interests.

2. "There would be very great gain if the teachers of the lower college could act, not only as one body, but also as 15 or 20 smaller faculties, each considering the educational problem as a whole, each working out its own aims and methods in relative independence.

3. "The experience of the experimental college suggests a way in which college teachers might, much more satisfactorily than at present, be trained for the art of teaching.

4. "It seems clear that the cost of teaching in smaller units, and along lines analogous to those followed by the experimental college, would not be, other things being equal, greater than that of the present system."

Reduce Lack of Focus

Designed to reduce to a minimum the lack of focus of the undergraduate body of a state university, and to give direction to the "huge, heterogeneous mass of students and faculty," the new plan would attempt to arouse in students a sense of the group to which one belongs, the stirring of its loyalties, the sharing in its creation and support, the enthusiasm of its purposes and its comradeships, which, according to the report, are the stuff out of which the deepest and most vital education is made.

The experimental college had its birth in the report of the university committee in 1925, in which it was claimed that there was need for a revision of teaching methods and social arrangements within the state university, especially in the freshman and sophomore years. The college was founded two years later in 1927. Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, formerly president of Amherst College, had been brought to Wisconsin as a professor of philosophy, and he was chosen to administer the new college. In February, 1931, the faculty acted to bring the experiment to a close in June, 1932, and to call for the report of its results.

By breaking down the obstacles of individualism and racial animosities on the part of its students, and by patching up the cleavages between radicals and conservatives, the experimental college was able to fuse together the intellectual and social activities of its students—which is in the minds of most educators today one of the most urgent needs of the American college.

George Washington on Education

"The best means of forming a manly, virtuous, and happy people will be found in the right education of youth. Without this foundation, every other means, in my opinion, must fail. . . .

"Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. . . . To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways; . . . by teaching the people themselves to know, and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; . . . to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws."—Selected by Laurance H. Hart from Washington, the Man of Mind, Honor to George Washington Series, No. 2. (George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.)

Parent-Teacher Letter

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Friends:

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Robert Fulton School, where I am serving as president, is working on a program similar to the assemblies described by the Winnwood School. We are stressing international understanding, the first program dealing with Recognition of Government, addressed by an United States representative from this district. The next meeting was an afternoon meeting on the Home, addressed by a member of the home economics department of university extension division of the University of Minnesota. The Christmas meeting covered the subject of World Peace by understanding and acquaintance with the peoples of the world, addressed by an officer of the Junior Red Cross also assistant superintendent of the Minneapolis public schools. Our February meeting will cover rational patriotism, and its examples, Washington and Lincoln addressed by a professor of American history from the University of Minnesota. Our spring meeting will cover the subject of sports and the opportunity they afford to better understand all peoples. To be addressed by one of our well known athletic directors.

Thus Government, the home, peace, rational patriotism, sports are all universal subjects confined to no language nor boundary. As we better understand these subjects and the lessons they teach we shall be more world-minded and thus able to exemplify it to others. The school children have richly contributed to these themes in songs and displays of work of an international nature.

The Christian Science Monitor has been of invaluable aid to me in carrying on this school work.

(Mrs.) K. B. F.

The Parent

Santa Barbara, Calif.

To the Parent Column:

This column has brought so much pleasure to me that I would like to add my bit in giving helpful hints to other parents. Many, I am sure, are confronted with the problem of food, when the child is small. Such a problem came to us, for our little miss, of three, could not be coaxed, spanked or otherwise induced to eat certain parts of her food. We at last hit upon the following plan and it worked out to the satisfaction of all and mealtime ever after was a happy and really instructive time.

One day we would feed the birds. Each bite taken by the child meant that a birdie had a bite. We sometimes had a long list, such as the redbird (telling of the pretty coloring), bluebird, etc., and her eyes would gleam with interest. Perhaps another day we would feed the animals, and such a long list we had, dog, cat, horse and many others. Imitations of barks, meows, etc., helped to sustain the interest. Furnishing a house was another form of entertainment. Opening her mouth meant the door of the house was opened to receive the house furnishings. First came the bedrooms with beds, dressers, chairs and many other articles, down to the dining room, living room, and what fun we did have when we came to the kitchen. Long before the house was completely furnished every bite of food had disappeared and a happy little girl went to play or to bed if it happened to be nap time. Her interest never waned, for we always made a game of it, and now that she has grown older, she likes to tell other children about the game.

If this finds its way into your paper, I hope it will help some other parent as it did us.

(Mrs.) L. M. B.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Parents:

The letter by Mrs. L. M. C. of Dublin, Ire., was very interesting to me and reminded me of some of my early days of parenthood. I recall with great joy and gratitude certain happy incidents and customs which might prove worth repeating.

One such custom originated at a time when the Daddy of the family was traveling most of the time, being at home only during the weekends. At his suggestion when he was at home Saturdays the children were his to look after as I had them all during the week when he was away. So on Saturdays I had the day free from home cares and it was arranged that I would spend that day for my own enjoyment alone. Usually there would be an early morning start of quiet reading, then a leisurely taken shopping trip with perhaps lunch down town, followed by a visit of several hours at the reading room or a matinee or visit with friends or relatives—whatever I wished to do with my own day. I did not need to return until evening and usually found the meal ready (which I had previously planned and partially prepared beforehand). How I enjoyed those leisurely spent days without tugging hands (dear as they were) or any other demands of the children.

But best of all was the relief of Sunday afternoons, when after dinner the children, with Daddy, would start out for a "hike" with the dogs, although it was nearly always thought wise to take along Big Brother's wagon in which to bring home Littlest One.

The walks they took! Coming home with tales of country roads, farms, pastures, cows, horses, pigs, squirrels, birds, perhaps a train or two, and once in a while a gopher, snake or rabbit. Always the hike included a fire built in some woodsy place with stories told as they sat around before putting the fire out when leaving.

Sometimes neighbor children were included and there was often a request from some child who had heard of the lovely walks our family had with their Daddy.

In the meanwhile Mother at home had more of those precious hours for study and meditation, storing up that wealth of hidden treasure to be expended later for not only that particular family, but others also. I have written this in detail as I hope some young father may see it and be impelled to go and do likewise. I know the reward will be great in the happy companionship and also a blessing to all members of the home.

(Mrs.) A. K.

An Institute for Adult Education has been organized by a group of faculty members of DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City. It is open to all adults and has been formed in direct response to the need for parents to be informed on the questions of the day in order to understand the development of their children; also to possess at least the degree of general culture that the younger generation has acquired.

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Darrell Jordan,
Box 277, Friendship, N. Y.

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If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Character of the First President

WITH a nice show of compliance to prescribed curriculum, the Junior Class was studying the American Revolution. Meanwhile snow flurries cascaded down the windowpanes, as if to confirm the rigors of Valley Forge; and the sober moonstone glow of the outside world stealthily invaded the room. It would be another hour before they switched on the lights. In spite of the clever maps and colored charts, the portraits and the anecdotes, the discussion was not engrossing to the girls. Not one could remember why General Howe failed to take his army up the Hudson Valley. Benedict Arnold and Major André had somehow muddled their parts. Saratoga and Bunker Hill, the Brandywine and Yorktown, were so many raw recruits confronted by so many clumsy flintlock muskets.

Betty Ann flung her arms out wide of her bobbed head and uttered an unpardonable yawn. "Not a single one of them matters except Washington, for all I can see. And I don't think he was as great as they pretend."

Whereupon the whole class protested vociferously that George Washington was an overrated person. "Why," Nancy remarked airily, "they say now that he didn't cross the Delaware among the ice floes the way he was supposed to. Even if the Metropolitan Museum has brought up that old painting out of the cellar, I think Washington's a bore."

There was no doubt that the class had washed its collective conscience clear of Washington. Mercifully the bell clanged and the girls scattered with more than usual alacrity. The History Mistress flung open all the windows, drew on her galoshes, gathered her books into an arm, and went home. But the shadow of General Washington went with her.

* * *

Gazing deep into her fire, she realized that her own private estimate of "The Father of His Country" ran more or less along the same lines as that of the girls. And, deliberately, she invited herself to explain.

Immediately she found almost endless justification for her point of view. Arguments pressed forward, until she marshaled them in orderly ranks before her on the fender.

For one thing, she saw that those Athenians who were the friends or enemies of Aristides were not alone in their annoyance at the spectacle of a man forever ostentatiously "the Just." Historians and biographers have, perhaps, done Washington an injustice; for, from that infantile fiction about the cherry tree on to the finish, they have shown him too cold and perfect for mortal flesh —a man all but hedged about with divinity. Intolerable, a man like that. One would be forever longing to make him break down, laugh or cry or confess himself defeated before an admiring world.

But, of course, since Parson Weems and Senator Lodge and Paul Leicester Ford, there has sprung up a school of historians—popularly called the "de-bunking" school—whose self-appointed task has been to emphasize the flaws, and the flaws *only*. They have been little convincing with their insistence upon George Washington's errors and shortcomings. In fact, they were like a gang of noisy ruffians who, on mischief bent, tossed ropes over the head and fastened them under the arms of the heroic statue of General Washington in the public square, but were totally unable to dislodge him from his pedestal.

* * *

Perhaps Washington was not the stuff of which Americans like their heroes to be made. He was not born in a log cabin. He had presumably always enough to eat and respectable clothes to his back. He was surrounded by people of education and position and, when he chose to acquire a little knowledge for himself, he had only to stretch out a hand toward a convenient bookshelf. It was not too liberally stocked, perhaps, but it sufficed. As a matter of fact, the father of the young Washington owned six plantations in Virginia; he owned manor houses and coaches, wide fields and slaves to cultivate them. While George gained his education chiefly from men of action and from practical affairs about him, he had studied Latin and those moral precepts set out in the *Rules of Civility*. He contrived to teach himself mathematics and the elements of surveying, of which he had a fair grasp by the time he was fourteen.

This explains why it was perfectly natural to him, master of Mount Vernon, to drive in a coach with four or six horses, to be attended by outriders and lackeys in livery. It explains, too, that as President he was dressed in black velvet, with gold buckles at the knees, with yellow gloves, a cocked hat with plumes in one hand, an ornate sword in the other. Moreover, it is certain that he would not shake hands—indeed both his hands were full—but merely incline his head in a formal bow. Such a man would be at ease in a polished card room, he might be deft at billiards; he would lend his august presence to the races at Williamsburg or his graces to the "Assembly balls" attended by the gentry; he might conceivably, upon occasion, quote Addison or Sterne or Shakespeare. But he would not appeal to the common man of the Colonies. Here was an incorrigible aristocrat. Here was, at least in spirit, an English nobleman transplanted to soil sown with the seed of democracy. But here, the History Mistress still persisted, was not the stuff from which American heroes are made.

* * *

Rising abruptly from her armchair to settle another log on the back of the fire, the History Mistress said suddenly to herself: "But this won't do. The American soldier was devoted to Washington. The leading citizens, even after the war was over, pulled General Washington unwillingly from his cherished seclusion at Mount Vernon. They could not do without him. They practically worshiped him. They must have Washington continue to guide the faltering progress of their country. They must have him as first President. They talked of making him King."

Hence there must be further and better explanations as to the immense popularity, the compelling dominance, of this Benevolent Dictator. The History Mistress, perceiving this, took out all the facts and examined them again. She held them in a direct light. In the end, she saw how much more readily and cheaply one may summon the negatives to his argument than he may the positives. Glibly one sets about to prove that Washington was dull and heavy and uninspired as a young man; that he never learned to write a proper letter and could not be said to have won any battles worth mentioning; that he was unapproachable, cold and reserved. But all this begs the question. It leaves out the one thing which truly matters: Character.

Washington had character, and it was his character that counted throughout a long and astonishing career. The most recent writers have discovered this all-important fact and laid it conspicuously before their readers: James Truslow Adams, the historian, knows it and so does Bernard Fay, the French biographer. It would seem now that the historians and the biographers are content to avoid the extremes either of praise or censure, and for that reason are arriving at the core of the matter.

In "The Epic of America," Mr. Adams has written: "In the travail of war and revolution, America had brought forth a man to be ranked with the greatest and noblest of any age in all the world. There have been greater generals in the field and statesmen in the cabinet in our own and other nations. There has been no greater character. When we think of Washington, it is not as a military leader, nor as executive or diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory was achieved and who, after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity."

Character—that was the great thing, and Washington had it. This fact once admitted, all the rest slips into the right perspective. Was his manner cold and restrained? There remains no doubt that he was a diffident man. Did he fumble at times and lose a good many battles? Be it remembered that he never had an army of more than 25,000, never more than 18,000 in one engagement. Moreover, too often he lacked the support of the Congress. Did he seem prone to delays and postponements of action? It was his very ability to keep his vision and courage, while biding the auspicious moment, that helped to bring final victory. Washington had trained himself to wait; and whatever he did he did methodically and with a cool reasonableness. His was an abiding and a deep force of reserve. He knew men and their needs, for these he shared. He had the faculty for organizing men and for harmonizing the many seemingly irreconcilable elements which sprang up among them. Look at Valley Forge! As M. Faÿ expresses it: "He led men . . . because he carried in himself the same needs as those who surrounded him, and translated them into action more quickly and more energetically than the others."

That he was all the while in desperate earnest, no student of his character could doubt. Faced with the call back into public service, after the end of the war had permitted his retirement, Washington wrote in his diary under date of April 16: "About ten o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York in company with Mr. Thompson and Colonel Humphrey's, with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its calls, but with less hope of answering its expectations."

Such a mental attitude does not fail to fulfill expectations. Washington did not. The character of the man upheld him throughout. It is his character which looms ever larger with the years.

* * *

The next morning it was still snowing. Crossing the fields on her way to school, Betty Ann's skis barely skimmed the tops of the drifts. Valiantly the History Mistress, recalling Valley Forge, resolved to try again.

M. W.

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, Mass.

The Washington Family: From a Stipple by Edward Savage

MANY and various are the portraits of George Washington, laid before the loyal gaze of Americans in this year of special honor to their first President. Not only were numbers of these portraits made from life, but they were made also by such skilled men as Trumbull, Peale and Stuart, to mention only three. Sitting for his portrait became to Washington merely a commonplace of daily living. It has been pointed out, indeed, that, from the day in 1772 when he sat for his first portrait, on through the next twenty-six years, the sittings became ever more frequent. In the end, Washington had learned never to flinch at the intense scrutiny of the artists who besieged his doors.

In 1785, he wrote: "In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the Painter's pencil, that I am now altogether at their beck. And sit like Patience on a monument while they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof, among many others, of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was impatient at the request, and as restive under the operation, as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing. Now no dray moves more readily to the Thill, than I do to the Painter's Chair."

"The Washington Family" is perhaps the best-known work of the American artist, Edward Savage, and his study of the General ranks easily among the most important of the Washington portraits. The master of Mount Vernon is shown in the uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, his stately wife in such elaborate satin gown and frilled bonnet as she habitually wore in her hospitable house. On the table is spread a map of the "Capital City," upon a corner of which the General and his wife have each laid a proprietary hand. Little Eleanor Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's grandchild, seems interested in the map as well, while her brother, George Washington Parke Custis, stands affectionately by the side of his grandfather. Behind Mrs. Washington is one of the house servants, Billy Lee.

We know that Savage probably worked over his canvas for several years, but that it was completed in Philadelphia in 1796. It was in March, 1798, that Savage published the celebrated print of "The Washington Family" from his oil painting on canvas, which was seven feet in height and nine feet three inches in width. Earlier portraits of Washington by Savage were perhaps in part the basis for this portrait, but it seems likely, too, that Washington may have granted sittings to Savage in Philadelphia. The painting itself has been exhibited at museums both in New York and Boston; it has formed part of several private collections, as well, and is now in the possession of the estate of the late Thomas B. Clarke, of New York.

La Liberté religieuse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL Y A quelque deux mille ans, chez un peuple dont les ancêtres s'étaient libérés de la servitude égyptienne, Jésus-Christ fit connaître à ses disciples le seul moyen de réaliser la liberté si chère au cœur humain. Il dit: "Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, vous êtes véritablement mes disciples; vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira."

Depuis ces premiers signes d'une libération qui doit inévitablement aboutir à la suppression de tout esclavage matériel, le pendule des expériences humaines a oscillé plus ou moins irrégulièrement entre le progrès chrétien et la régression matérielle. Mais celui qui sait lire les pages de l'histoire y discerne bien des événements significatifs qui ont contribué à l'avancement du monde et l'ont rapproché de la liberté. Parmi ceux-ci nous avons la Réformation, et le départ des "Pilgrims," colons puritains qui s'embarquèrent pour entreprendre une tâche dont ils étaient loin de réaliser la portée, celle d'établir une nouvelle nation dans le Nouveau Monde. Ces mouvements et d'autres également progressifs correspondent plus ou moins clairement à la lumière de liberté spirituelle qui brilla premièrement en Palestine.

Dans le Nouveau Monde, environ cinquante ans après l'établissement d'un gouvernement indépendant noblement dirigé par George Washington, parut celle qui devait sonder le message apporté au monde par Jésus, en voir la vaste portée, raviver cette flamme qui ne doit plus s'éteindre, et montrer aux hommes comment on maintient la lumière de la liberté religieuse dans la compréhension spirituelle individuelle. Avec la pénétration d'une révélatrice, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, reconnut et apprécia les tendances et les événements historiques qui avaient contribué à l'avancement du monde et l'avaient préparé dans une certaine mesure à la libération spirituelle que devait inaugurer sa révélation. Quelques années après la publication de son remarquable livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, et la fondation de son église, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy disait, en s'adressant à une filiale de cette même église située à Concord (New-Hampshire): "Dans nos annales religieuses, cette église devient historique, car elle a complété son organisation le 22 février—anniversaire de la naissance de Washington. Date mémorable, à laquelle nul n'avait songé avant que la journée fût écoulée! Alors seulement nous remarquâmes ce présage de liberté religieuse,—cette coïncidence du Père de l'univers et du père de notre nation" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 148).

Dans une lettre adressée à une autre filiale de l'Église du Christ, Scientiste, établie dans la capitale américaine qui porte le nom et rappelle le souvenir de ce même grand patriote, Mrs. Eddy écrivait (*ibid.*, p. 200): "Sous le régime de notre Constitution nationale, la liberté religieuse et les droits individuels avancent rapidement; ils reconnaissent et confirment le génie de la Science Chrétienne." On voit ainsi que la Science Chrétienne, la Science de Dieu, de la Vie, inclut tout ce qui est bon; elle explique les mouvements libérateurs qui se sont produits au cours des âges, et montre que la pensée et les conditions humaines ont été graduellement préparées à recevoir la vérité manifestée et enseignée par le Christ Jésus, révélée et élucidée aujourd'hui dans les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy.

Dans le cœur humain, l'amour de la liberté est impérissable et se propage de siècle en siècle; s'il est quelquefois frustré, temporairement vaincu et supprimé, il atteint par moments sa plus haute expression dans la noblesse, la fidélité, la foi des grands patriotes et des réformateurs; cet amour du bien, basé essentiellement sur la vérité éternelle que Jésus révéla, avait contribué à amener le monde jusqu'au point où, prenant un nouvel élan, il put entreprendre, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, la lutte plus élevée et plus noble qui doit libérer universellement le soi-disant entendement humain de toute croyance à la vie et à l'intelligence dans la matière; et c'est de cet avancement continu vers l'aurore et vers l'apogée de la compréhension spirituelle que dépend la démonstration individuelle et universelle de "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu."

Si éminent ou si modeste que soit son poste de service, chacun de nous peut, selon sa compréhension, prendre le parti du bien et demeurer ferme, sans craindre les assauts du mal; il peut toujours manifester le courage, la sincérité, l'humilité, la bonté—avoir une confiance efficace dans la suprématie de Dieu, l'Entendement infini, et dans le fait qu'Il dirige les événements pour le bien de tous. Ces qualités spirituelles et d'autres du même genre sont inhérentes à la nature de l'homme en tant que reflet de Dieu; en les cultivant et en les exprimant, nous favorisons la vraie libération du genre humain, qui ne peut être atteinte que par la compréhension de l'être véritable. Au sujet de cette liberté religieuse sans cesse en progrès—liberté que donne la vraie adoration de Dieu —Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 118): "Les siècles s'écoulent, mais ce levain de Vérité travaille toujours. Il devra détruire la masse entière de l'erreur et être ainsi éternellement glorifié dans la liberté spirituelle de l'homme."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Religious Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY two thousand years ago, in a land whose people, generations before, had won their liberation from Egyptian bondage, Christ Jesus told his followers by what means alone liberty, ever dear to the heart of mankind, should be realized. He said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Since that beginning of the liberation which must inevitably eventuate in the dissolution of all material thralldom, the pendulum of human experience has swung more or less uncertainly between Christian progress and material retrogression. But to him who reads the pages of history aright there are discernible many significant events which have contributed to the world's progress toward liberty. Such movements as the Reformation, the embarkation of the Pilgrims upon a task the magnitude of whose unfolding, in the establishing of a new nation in the New World, they could have but dimly discerned—these and other forward movements answer more or less distinctly to the light of spiritual freedom set aglow in Palestine.

Into this New World, about half a century after the establishing of its free government, under the noble leadership of George Washington, came one who was to look into the heart of the message Jesus gave to the world, see its vast import, rekindle its flame for all time, and show men how to keep aglow the light of religious liberty in individual spiritual understanding. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, with the insight of a revelator, recognized and appreciated the historic trends and events which had contributed to the world's advancement and its measurable preparation for the spiritual liberation which her revelation was to inaugurate. Some years after the writing of her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and the founding of her church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in an address to a branch of this church, in Concord, New Hampshire, Mrs. Eddy said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 148): "In the annals of our denomination this church becomes historic, having completed its organization February 22—Washington's birthday. Memorable date, all unthought of till the day had passed! Then we beheld the omen,—religious liberty, —the Father of the universe and the father of our nation in concurrence."

And in a letter to another branch Church of Christ, Scientist, established in the American capital, named in commemoration of this great patriot, Mrs. Eddy said (*ibid.*, p. 200), "Religious liberty and individual rights under the Constitution of our nation are rapidly advancing, avowing and consolidating the genius of Christian Science." Thus it is seen how Christian Science, the Science of God, of Life, enfolds all good and explains the ages' movements toward liberty, and the gradual preparation of human thought and conditions for the reception of the truth manifested and taught by Christ Jesus, and now revealed and elucidated in Mrs. Eddy's writings.

The love of liberty, deathless in the human heart, pressing onward through the centuries, baffled at times, temporarily defeated and suppressed, now and then reaching climactic expression in the nobility, fidelity, faith, of the world's great patriots and reformers—this love of good, inherently based upon the eternal truth Jesus revealed, had helped to bring the world forward to a new point of departure whence, through Christian Science, could begin the higher, grander struggle for the universal liberation of the human so-called mind from all belief in life and intelligence in matter; and upon this continuing advancement toward the dawn and the meridian of spiritual understanding depends the individual and universal achieving of "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Each one, be his post of service prominent or obscure, can stand firm for the right, as he understands it, undaunted by the assailments of evil, ever manifesting courage, honesty, humility, kindness, in short, an availing confidence in the supremacy of God, infinite Mind, and in His guiding of events for universal good. These and other spiritual qualities are inherent in the nature of man, as God's reflection; and in cultivating and expressing them, one is furthering the genuine liberation of mankind, which can be gained only through the understanding of true being. Of this ever advancing religious liberty—freedom through true worship of God—Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 118): "Ages pass, but this leaven of Truth is ever at work. It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Mind." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Washington

Loved patriot, statesman, counselor, friend,
Whose name a nation's heart would celebrate,
Meek seeker of God's guiding light, in state
And home, you saw—now dim, now clear—the end
Of liberty in unity must blend
With universal good. Sublimely great
Your gift—unselfed devotion adequate
An ancient, true ideal to defend.

The torch you held aloft received its light—
Obedient to a vast unfolding plan—
From olden revelation of the law
That makes men free. Your faith in God and right
Advanced the ideal brotherhood of man,
The goal toward which men, slow and stumbling, draw.

NELLIE B. MACE.

The Amazing Panama Canal

We pass into the lock through an immense gateway, from which steel gates have rolled silently back into the side of the canal; the gates close, and an amazing process begins.

In reality, of course, the water rushing in from culverts rises, taking us with it. But that is not in the least what it seems like. Rather, the walls of the lock, the top of which has been on a level with the crow's-nest, appear to sink very slowly down and down, drawn under the water by some force which leaves us high on a level with the top of it. . . .

It seems as though a lifetime had passed in this amazing process, while the barometer in the captain's cabin sinks beneath one's eyes, with a heavier weight of air. And yet, from the moment the great steel gates close behind us, to the moment the second pair above opens to admit us, is no more than thirty minutes in all. Not the least surprising part of the whole affair is the fact that no one appears to be doing anything whatever, apart from the pilot, who walks up and down the topmost bridge, barking out an occasional order. . . .

Night has closed in before we pass the second of the Miraflores locks, and drop to sea level: a perfectly clear greenish-indigo night with a full moon overhead. As I look back over the length of the ship, the sight is extradorinarily fairylike, fantastic, and unreal.

Backed with high-peaked mountains, the causeways to the locks, shortened and broadened by perspective, show like the top of an immense Christmas cake, the tall white concrete pillars with their lights, clusters of five hundred wax bulbs under concrete shades, like candles set above them. The little engines with their bright crimson lamps add a still more fantastic note of decoration to the scene. It is an appropriate finish to the transit through an isthmus in itself fantastic beyond all words, worked to their own ends by men who, as it seems, could scarcely have realized the magnitude of their own powers.

Take it all in all, the whole effect of the Canal Zone is theatrical. The islands are not islands at all, but the tops of mountains pushing up through the water; the mountains themselves are cut to pattern, placed just so; the green of the vegetation is more than a trifle overdone, as are the exaggerated madder and vermilion of the cliffs. The machinery of the gigantic transformation scene left lying about, with the pathetic remains of the heroic failure of Lesseps, suggests the idea that it has all been brought there by trolleys, small enough because of the primal flatness; that the valleys which open between the mountains are mere wings leading to the greenroom, with nothing whatever at the back of them. We have the feeling that it all must come to an end when the last of the lights go out, and the electrician, forsaking his engines, goes home to supper and bed, leaving the night watchman seated on a little camp-stool in the center of this vast stage."—ELINOR MORDAUNT, in "The Venture Book."

Silver Filigree

The icicles wreathing
On trees in festoon
Swing, swayed to our breathing:
They're made of the moon.

She's a pale, waxen taper;
And these seem to drip
Transparent as paper
From the flame of her tip.

Molten, smoking a little,
Into crystal they pass;
Falling, freezing, to brittle
And delicate glass.

Each a sharp-pointed flower,
Each a brief stalactite
Which hangs for an hour
In the blue cave of night.

—ELINOR WYLIE, in "Nets to Catch the Wind."

The Fiddling Professor

"There's something of the vagabond
In all of us," he said.

And the white-haired ladies listened
Not a whit disquieted.

"When Romany is calling you,
You'd better listen well—"

The white-haired ladies edged a bit
And then a quiet fell.

"Now there's a little tune I heard—"
He raised his fiddle then.

The white-haired ladies faintly smiled.
He took it down again.

"Oh, Hungary has many tunes
And magic in them all—"

The white-haired ladies silent sat—
Was there a faint-heard call?

And did a band of gypsies dance
Within a wood-fire glow?

The white-haired ladies were so still
I think they ought to know.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

The Migration of Popular Songs

Lest the reader should find, as he easily might, some ambiguity in the title of this short paper, it may be well to explain, by way of premise, that popular songs are here taken to mean only the songs of the day, ephemeral, trivial, and of little or no musical value—the songs that spring up, as it were, in a night, that are sung and whistled and played for a few weeks or months, and are then forgotten. The songs that endure for generations, though often of no greater intrinsic merit, are more truly described as national songs; for the national song is by no means necessarily one whose words and music, or even the circumstances of whose composition, are associated with an historical or patriotic event. The Ranz des Vaches, for instance, is most truly the national air of Switzerland, though it is only a herdsman's strain. . . .

Just what gives vitality to some of these songs it is hard to say; but the fact is plain enough that while most of them pass out of memory within a year, a few express in some subtle way the deeper feelings of a nation and live throughout the rest of its history. . . .

The popular song, however, in the restricted sense of the word—the song of the whistling boy and the street-piano—is at present often able to secure a brief respite from immediate forgetfulness, to cheat oblivion, and secure a second lease of life by a species of migration.

In these days, when travel is cheap and when each nation, being more or less informed about its neighbor's doings, finds it an amusing thing to be imitative and cosmopolitan, the popular song is one of the objects that, like food, fashions, and literature, are amiably borrowed. Thus it happens that when some ditty has become such a nuisance in the land of its birth as to make its public rendition more or less unsafe, it suddenly disappears, and almost immediately reappears in some other country, where it is treated as an attractive novelty. When it springs up again in this way among a people whose language is not that of its author, it often suffers a sea-change; but the music is usually unaltered, while the transformation of its words is often very characteristic and amusing. — From "The Personal Equation," by H. T. PECK.

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PRICE TREND MODERATELY REACTIONARY

Trading in Stock Market Exceedingly Quiet—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The stock market sank quietly under its own weight at the close of the week today.

Trading was quiet, and losses were largely limited to a point or two, although a few issues lost 3 or 4.

Week-end trade and business reports failed to provide any fresh encouragement, and traders with profits decided to cash in at least part of them in advance of the Washington's Birthday week-end.

Auburn was an isolated weak feature, tumbling more than 10 points, as a fair-sized block appeared on the market, and found no near-by bids.

American Telephone was also under pressure, losing more than 3 points Santa Fe fell 4. The turnover for the two-hour session, however, was only about 700,000 shares. The closing tone was heavy.

If short selling was not entirely checked by President Hoover's statement on the subject late yesterday, brokers said that bears were at least extremely wary.

Losses of 1 to 2 points appeared in such issues as United States Steel, General Motors, American Can, New York Central, du Pont, International Harvester, North American, Eastern, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse Electric, and others.

Steel Operations

Estimates indicating a substantial slackening of steel mill operations in the Youngstown area next week were an adverse influence. An announcement of a price increase by Studebaker Corporation was interpreted as indicating that motor manufacturers were having little success in efforts to get further price concessions from the steel makers, but this failed to have a notable market influence. On the whole, Wall Street still regards automobile buying thus far as distinctly disappointing. Hudson Motor omitted its quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

The Far Eastern developments received considerable attention in Wall Street and generally were regarded as disturbing. Most international bankers say they cannot understand how either Japan or China can regard itself as economically able to engage in a prolonged, major conflict. It was understood that Japan was planning to float substantial internal loans, and undertake more rigid control of foreign exchange transactions.

The Japanese yen, a weak feature of the foreign exchanges in the last two days, recovered a little, evidently indicating support. It ruled ⅛ cent higher at 33½ cents. The Shanghai tael, however, was a notable strong spot, rising ⅞ of a cent to 34 cents, a new high for the year. This was presumably in part a reflection of firmness of the silver market, bar silver rising ¼ of a cent an ounce.

Other foreign currencies generally moved narrowly, but there was a notable recovery in the French franc.

In the principal commodities, cotton held up well, futures closing virtually unchanged. Wheat encountered some pressure.

Bond Trading Dull

Bond prices moved uncertainly today in a market that apparently had decided caution was the best policy for the present. Dullness was the principal feature of the trading.

United States Government loans, which have been steadily climbing during the last several days, took a breathing spell along with corporate securities. Most of them sagged slightly and only the Liberty first 4¼s marked up their prices fractionally.

The moderate reaction in the federal department was viewed calmly by dealers, who pointed out that it was perfectly natural after a consistent advance in which some of the Treasurys were up around 5 points.

Railroad mortgages were somewhat irregular, with most of the low-priced issues declining moderately. The gains, however, about equaled the losses. Advances were recorded by some of the bonds of Chicago & Northwestern, Erie and Pennsylvania. Frisco 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, Illinois Central 4¾s and Atchison 4s sold lower.

A firm undertone was maintained by utility liens. Among the loans that improved were American Telephone 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s. The industrial category was easy.

Prices in the foreign section were mixed. Small gains were made by Belgium 7s, Bolivia 7s, Poland 7s, and Brazilian 6½s. German Government obligations were soft.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Last Feb. 19
3	⅞	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4¼	⅝	..	Abitibi pf	200	7	6½	7	..
8¾	2¾	..	Adams Express	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
18¾	12¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	600	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
69⅝	46	4½†	Air Reduction	1200	67¾	65½	65½	66⅝
16½	11¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1200	15¼	14⅞	15	15
43½	35½	4	Allegheny Corp	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
7⅞	2⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	5⅝	5	5	5¼
83½	62¼	.60	Allied Chem	3800	80½	77½	78	80¼
13⅜	10⅛	.80	Allis Chalmers	100	10½	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
7⅛	3¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
18½	12¼	2	Am Bank Note	700	15½	15½	15½	15½
43¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
73	54½	5†	Am Can	17200	71	68⅝	68⅝	71½
8¼	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	7¾	7½	7½	7⅞
34½	22	..	Am Car & F pf	140	31	30	30	31
36⅝	29	2†	Am Chicle	800	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	35
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2700	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	900	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
17¼	11¼	..	Am & For Pw 8pf	400	13	12¾	12¾	13
6¼	5	..	Am International	800	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
40½	30¾	1	Am Loco pf	300	40½	40½	40½	40½
3¼	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3	3	3	..
19½	15	..	Am Metal 6%	40	17	17	17	..
33	29½	..	Am News	10	30	30	30	..
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	500	15¼	14½	15	15¼
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1900	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
12⅜	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1900	11⅜	11	11	12
26½	21⅜	.6	Am Safety Razor	100	24½	24½	24½	26⅛
18¾	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	600	16	15½	15½	16½
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	7800	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
39¼	21½	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	27	27	27	27
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	19600	132⅜	129¼	129¾	133
70	42	..	Am Type F pf	30	45	45	45	..
32½	24⅝	3	Am Wat Wks	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
5½	3	..	Am Woolen	800	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
27½	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	3100	26½	25¾	26	28¼
3⅜	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
12⅝	6¾	..	Anaconda Cop	9600	10½	9⅝	10⅛	10⅝
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	100	8	8	8	..
16⅞	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	16⅞
40½	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
3	1⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
2⅝	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2	2	2⅜
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	3700	86	82½	83½	87
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	300	84	83½	83½	86
10⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	800	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
151¾	91½	4§	Auburn Auto	21300	118	107	108¾	116½
16	14½	1½	Austin Nichols A	70	15	15	15	15
3½	2⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—B—					
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	7	7	7	7¾
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	22	21¾	21¾	..
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1300	17⅝	17¼	17½	18
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31⅞
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	38	37½	37½	38
3¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	1700	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅝
24⅝	15½	..	Bethlehem Steel	7900	22⅜	21⅞	22	23¼
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	500	64¾	64¾	64¾	66⅝
8¾	4	.50	Blaw Knox	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
22¼	17½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	20¼	20¼	20½	20¾
41	34¾	3†	Borden	1900	39⅞	38¾	38⅞	40
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	300	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	11
10¾	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	400	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
24¾	20½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1100	41⅞	40¾	41	41
9¾	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
85	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	82½	82½	82½	85
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
3½	3	..	Bulova Watch	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	100	11	11	11	11⅜
18	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
19	10½	..	Byers	3800	17¾	16⅞	17¼	17¾
			—C—					
11⅞	8½	..	Calif Packing	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	11½	11¼	11¼	12½
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3000	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
18½	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	18⅛	18	18	..
6	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅞
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	9500	38⅝	36¾	37¼	38⅝
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	700	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	6¼	6	6	..
20¾	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	17⅜	17¼	17¼	18⅛
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	8500	24⅞	23⅝	24	25
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	12	11⅝	11¾	12½
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mill & St P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
5¼	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N western	700	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	4⅜	4	4	5
11⅞	7	..	Chi Pney T pf	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	11½	11⅛	11⅜	12
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	3700	13	12¼	12⅝	13
27½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	28½
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1⅛
30¼	26½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	29	29	29	29⅝
90	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90	90	90	90½
9½	7	..	Collins & Aikman	100	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¾
15¼	11⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	3000	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅛
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70	70	70	70
38½	28	3	Columbian Carb	1900	36	34½	34¾	36¾
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	67	67	67	..
24⅜	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅞
94½	90	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	91	90	90	..
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	1200	9¼	8⅞	9	9⅛
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	1500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
68⅝	59	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	65¼
5⅝	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	4
11½	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¾
65⅜	54½	4	Consol Gas	7500	64	62¼	62½	63¾
93	89	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	10	10	10	9¾
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	500	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅛	⅜	..	Container B	500	1	1	1	1
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
39⅝	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1300	38⅛	37¾	37¾	38¼
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	700	23½	23	23	23¼
1¼	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	100	6	6	6	5⅞
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	200	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
46	37	3	Corn Products	700	45¼	44½	44½	44¾
129½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	130	126½	126½	126½	128
13	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	14	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
24	20⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	13½	12¾	13½	12¾
½	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
34½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	100	24	24	24	24
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	79	79	79	78¾
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
3⅞	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—D—					
5½	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4	4	4	4½
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	11	11	11	11½
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	84½	84½	84½	86
28⅜	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	100	21	21	21	23
15¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
58⅜	46¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	4700	57⅜	56½	57	58
			—E—					
87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	3900	80	78¼	79	80
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	7	6¾	6¾	7
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	29¾	29	29	29⅝
4	2¾	1	Elec & Mus Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
13⅞	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3100	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13¼
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	53	53	53	..
32	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	1700	31¾	31	31	32⅜
50	44½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	19	18	19	18½
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	100	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	9
			—F—					
5½	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	400	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	24¼	23½	23½	25
94	90	6½	Filene's pf	40	90	90	90	93½
15	17	1	Firestone T & R	200	13⅛	13	13	13
59½	59¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	56	56	56	56
51½	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	51	51	51	51
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	130	½	⅛	½	½
1½	¾	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	30	½	½	½	..
10	8	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	10	10	10	..
11¼	8	..	Foster Wheeler	600	10½	10	10	10½
19⅞	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19½	19½	19½	20
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
			—G—					
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	34	33	33	33⅞
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	400	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
15⅞	11	2	Gen Baking	400	16	15⅞	16	16¼
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	400	3	2¾	2¾	3
5½	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
26⅛	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	9100	22⅜	21⅝	22	22½
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	11	11	10⅞
36¼	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	1300	35⅞	35¼	35½	35¾
4⅜	2⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Gas & E B	8400	23	22¼	22⅝	23½
28⅝	19¾	5	Gen Ry Signal	200	24	24	24	24
80	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	20	80	80	80	..
1½	⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1¼	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
17½	10⅝	.25	Gillette Saf Ras	1800	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
58¼	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	61	61	61	61½
2½	1¾	..	Gimbel Bros	400	2	2	2	..
5⅞	4¾	..	Glidden	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
19⅝	16	3½	Gold Dust	700	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	16	16	16	16
17¼	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1300	16½	15¾	16	16¼
56¼	43	7	Goodyear 1 pf	100	54	54	54	..
10⅝	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
4⅝	2¾	..	Graham Paige	100	3¼	3	3¼	3½
7¾	5½	.50	Granby	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
3	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	400	7¼	1¾	1¾	..
9	6¾	..	Grand Union	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½
29⅜	25½	1	Grant (WT)	100	28	28	28	29
22	16½	2	Great Nor pf	600	20¾	20	20	21
13½	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	300	12	12	12	12½
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
			—H—					
27¼	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	27	27	27	..
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	2	2	2	..
95	92	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	92	92	92	93
81¼	83½	5	Hershey Chos pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79½
130¼	110	7.80	Homestake M	400	114¾	114	114	..
3¾	2⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
23⅜	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	700	20½	20¼	20¾	21
4⅜	3½	..	Houston Oil new	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4
16½	10⅝	2	Howe Sound	400	11¾	11¼	11½	11¾
30¼	27	3½	Hudson & Man	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
11¼	7⅝	1	Hudson Motor	900	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	9
5⅜	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
			—I—					
18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	1500	14⅛	14	14	14½
1⅜	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
33⅝	23½	4	Indus Rayon	100	32¼	32¼	32½	33¼
30¾	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1100	36	35	35½	36¾
26	20	1	Inland Steel	100	23	23	23	23⅜
4¼	3	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3	3	3	3
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
11⅜	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	400	10¼	10½	10½	10¾
108½	90¾	8†	Int Business M	1200	107	106	106	108
5⅜	3⅜	.50	Int Carriers	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
17⅜	4	..	Int Combustion	200	15	14½	15	15⅜
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	2200	19¾	18½	19	18
29⅝	21⅝	1.80	Int Harvester	700	24½	23¼	24	24⅝
11⅝	8	2b	Int Hydrocarb	600	10¼	10½	10½	10⅜
24⅜	15⅝	4	Int Match pf	200	23½	23½	23¾	24⅞
9¼	7½	..	Int Nickel	1400	8½	8	8	8⅛
2½	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	500	2	2	2	2
44⅜	36½	3	Int Shoe	400	42	41½	41½	43¼
12	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	4400	11¼	10⅝	11	11⅛
11	7½	2	Interstate Dept S	100	8½	8½	8½	..
			—J—					
38	30	4	Jewel Tea	100	33½	33½	33¾	..
			—K—					
33¾	17¾	4	Kan C & So pf	100	19½	19½	19½	21
7⅞	6	1	Kaufmann D St	300	7	7	7	7
9½	7	1	Kayser (J) & Co	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
2¼	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
18	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	70	16¼	16	16	16
10⅝	8	.75	Kelvinator Corp	1700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
13	9¾	..	Kennecott Cop	7100	10¼	9¾	9⅝	10½
12½	10½	8½	Kimberly Clark	100	19	19	19	..
19	15½	1.60	Kresge	1700	16¼	16	16½	16¼
9	4⅝	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	11600	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
16⅝	12¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	16	15¾	15½	16
			—L—					
44¼	30	2.40	Lehman Corp	1200	43½	42¾	43¾	44
8	5½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅝
16⅝	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	13⅝	13¼	13¼	14⅝
32⅜	23¾	4†	Loew's Inc	900	31¾	30¼	30½	31¼
73	57	8½	Loews pf	100	72	72	72	72
7	3⅞	..	Lott Inc	100	3	3	3	3
38⅝	29½	..	2†	Loose-Wiles Biac	100	35½	35½	35½	..
23½	19½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	800	23½	21¾	22⅝	..
			—M—					
21	17	2½	McCall Corp	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
15½	14⅝	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	15	15	15	..
62¼	43	3	McKesport Tin	900	80	80	80	80
17	13¼	1	Mack Trucks	100	15¼	15¼	15½	15
60½	47	3†	Macy (RH) & Co	700	55	54	54½	56
9¾	6½	.80	Magma Copper	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	..
32	26	7	Man Elv gtd	30	34	33½	34	34
15	7	..	Man Elv reg	600	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
7	4¾	.60	Man Shirt	200	6	5¾	6	..
13¾	9½	.80	Marine Mid	300	10½	10½	10½	10½
11	9⅝	3	Marlin-Rockwell	133	10	10	10	10¾
18¾	13½	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	17	17	17	18
20	18	1.30	May Dept Stores	100	18	18	18	18½
6¾	5½	..	Mid-Cont Pet	600	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
½	⅛	..	Min & StL	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7¾	4½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	6½	6	6	6
11	8¾	..	Mo Pacific	100	8½	8½	8½	8
28	12	..	Mo Pacific pf	900	19½	18½	18½	20½
10⅜	8	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
10⅝	6½	..	Montgom Ward	2700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
⅝	¼	..	Mother Lode	100	¼	¼	¼	..
27	19	..	Mullins pf	50	23½	22	22	..
8	5¾	..	Murray Body	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
			—N—					
19½	15	2	Nash Motors	500	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅜
1½	⅝	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	⅝	½	½	⅝
45½	37¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1700	44¼	43½	43½	44⅞
11¼	7¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
28	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4900	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	27¼
15⅞	13½	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅝
23½	19½	2	Nat Steel	100	22	22	22	23½
8	6	..	Nat Supply	100	8	8	8	..
17⅜	11	2	Nat Surety	200	15	14⅞	14⅞	16
9½	6¾	1	Nat Tea	100	8¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Bank Aid Bill, Short Selling Curb, England's Bank Rate Cut Factors

From five big cities, Washington, New York, London, Berlin and Shanghai, comes news of national and international importance having a direct bearing on the financial and mercantile markets of the world.

From the domestic standpoint, the passage of the Steagall-Glass bank aid bill, the impressive rise in the stock market and the drastic curb on short selling by the New York Stock Exchange late in the week were outstanding developments.

Less spectacular but still important from an economic standpoint was the announcement by President Hoover that hoarding was on the wane, and that some $34,000,000 had come out of hiding since he took action Feb. 4.

The drive on hoarding is due for more intensive action, according to Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, when new "baby bonds" will be offered the public to entice hidden cash from the safe deposit box or teapot.

Of vital consequence as affecting the safety of Europe and the status of international agreements was the decision of President von Hindenburg to again be a candidate for the Presidency of Germany, thus throwing confusion in the Fascist ranks and abating the uneasiness on the Continent over a possible seizure of the reins of government by Hitler.

The Shanghai warfare threatens to spread, and sentiment against Japan is growing. The talk of an economic boycott is becoming louder. Action toward this end by several of the leading nations will have distinct repercussions in international commerce. The Bank of England's discount rate reduction is perhaps the most concrete reassuring event of the week, saying in effect that the worst is believed to be over.

Bank Bill as Factor

The belief on the part of banking, industrial and commercial interests that the new bank bill making the credit reservoirs of the Federal Reserve System more accessible to small banks, various organizations and farmers would be the means of stopping further deflation, would instill confidence and render invaluable aid to the banking and business structure as a whole, was evidenced by the most pronounced burst of strength in the stock market experienced in many months. In the seven sessions from Feb. 11 to Feb. 19, inclusive, industrial averages climbed more than 14 points. This rise was predicated almost entirely on the conviction that a change in public attitude would follow credit inflation.

Supplementing the new law as a market factor was Thursday's ruling by stock exchange officials that member firms must obtain the consent of customers before their stock could be lent to short sellers. This was considered the most drastic reform since short selling became a topic of country-wide import. In some quarters the action is regarded as putting the quietus on large-scale operations aimed at depressing prices. It developed yesterday that President Hoover had demanded a curb on short selling by the exchange, and it was reported the alternative might be drastic legislation which would be extremely unpalatable to brokers and speculators.

Business Still Subnormal

So far as business is concerned, the generally used indices give no indication of betterment, though sentiment is better. Sporadic instances of gains are shown by a number of industries, such as shoe and leather, chain store, textile, certain motor and motor accessory companies and some public utilities. Employment is rising in some cities, but the unemployment situation is still a grave one. Taken by and large the economic situation has the characteristics of the tedious, initial stages of recovery from a severe business slump.

The heavy industries continue subnormal in activity. In building, both residential and nonresidential contracts dropped to a new low for the current decline. Electricity output in the week ended Feb. 13 was down 6.2 per cent from the like week a year ago. Carloadings continue slack. Steel production fell off 1 per cent to 26½ per cent of capacity in the week ended Feb. 15. The automobile makers are still holding to caution. Some concerns are very active, notably Cadillac, Packard and Auburn, but most are awaiting acceleration of demand to follow Ford plans now revealed.

Situation Abroad

The most disturbing factor abroad is the Far East warfare, with unrest in Japan, whose economic situation is none too good. Business in Shanghai is at a standstill, and the cost of living is rising rapidly.

In England, confidence is gaining, with prospects of lower taxation, higher trade returns and a strong stock market. The textile strike is still on. Imports fell off substantially in January and exports seasonally.

News from Germany is not reassuring. Exports in January fell off 23 per cent, while the export surplus dropped to $24,000,000 from $59,000,000 in December. This places a further strain on the foreign exchange and may mean stricter curbing of imports. Business awaits the national elections anxiously. Trade and industry continue seriously depressed.

Unemployment in France is growing, with the total now put at 1,500,000, compared with 100,000 a year ago. French exports fell 14 per cent in January.

In the financial world, the outstanding fact is the rise in security prices. Most reports from now on should work for an upward trend, it is argued, since the weak spots have been eliminated. Brokers' loans rose $13,000,000 but they are at extremely deflated levels. There was only one bond issue in the last week, $25,000,000.

The markets at London and Paris have shown strength for the most part, indicating belief that the turn for improvement is at hand.

EXCHANGES CLOSE MONDAY

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade, the stock, curb and mercantile exchanges will be closed Monday, Washington's Birthday. The livestock exchange will operate as usual.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	83½	83½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37	36½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31½	31½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	31½	31
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	87½	87
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44½	44½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	61	61
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90¾	90¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97⅞	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102⅞	102⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89	88
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77¾	77¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	24	24
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¼	64
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	77¾	77¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86	85¾
Atch T&SF 4s '09	80⅛	80
Atch TSF Rky Mt 4s '65	82	82
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	63	62½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81¾	81¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	85½	84
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	68¼	68
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	77	76
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	66¾	64
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	76	75⅜
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	64	64
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100⅜	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	100
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86⅝	86⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16⅝	16⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98¼	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	87	86⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101½	101½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93⅜	93¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65⅞	65¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100¼	100⅛
Can Nat Ry '51	78½	78½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78¼	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	77	7 6⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83½	83
Can North 4½s '35	90	90
Can Pacific 4½s '46	74	74
Can of Ga con 5s '45	48½	48
Can Ill E & Gas 1st 5s '51	77	77
Can New England 4s '61	65	65
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79½	78⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	43½	43½
Ches Corp 5s '47	71½	71
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	84	83
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	99¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	97	97
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	104½	104¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54⅝	54½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	40	40
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	55	55
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62½	62
Chicago M&StP 4¼s	69	69
Chicago Mil StP&Pac adj 5000	10¾	10½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31⅞	31
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	63½	63
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56	55½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	44½	44
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	89½	89
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	67	66
Cin Un 5s ctf	96½	96⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	68	68
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	79	79
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 Apr	81	81
Columbia Gas Co 5s '52	90	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85½	85
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19½	19⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	91½	91⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	98	97⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20½	20
Container Corp 6s '46	35¼	35¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	53½	53½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	36½	35⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85	85
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	66	66
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31⅞	31½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97⅜	97¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84¼	83⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95	94½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s	94½	94½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72½	72¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	45½	44½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	45½	45¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	23½	23
Fla Eas tCoast 5s '74	5¾	5¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93½	93½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	54½	54⅛
Gen Mott Acc Corp 6s '37	100¼	100
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97½	97½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4¼	4¼
Geo & Ala RR 5s	15	15
Goodrich 6s '45	41	41
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70¼	69
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75½	75½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95	95
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97⅝	97⅝
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83	83
Great Northern 5s '73 C	78	77
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94	94
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37	37
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	7	7
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38½	38½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	58⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	96½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99¾	99¾
Ill Central 4s '53	44¼	44¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	49½	49½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42¼	41¾
Ill Central 5s '52	56	56
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43½	43½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46½	46
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	95¾
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	55½	55½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	45¼	44
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	62	61½
Internatnh Corp 5s '47	60	59
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	50½	50
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50½	50
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71½	71½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	32	32
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	62
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	42	42
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	18½	18
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50¼	50¼
Int Paper 6s '55	27½	27½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '27	37½	37½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47¼	47
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57¼	56¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	51	51
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	77⅞	77⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	63	61
Kingft Co El 4s '49	68	68
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	73½	73½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72	72
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	57⅞	57¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	76	75¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	49¾	49⅛
L&N 3s SfL div '80	48	47
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	5
Manila Sol 4s '39	64	64
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83¼	83¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92¾	92¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	90	89⅞
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41½	41½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	57½	57½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	72⅜	72
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66	66
Mo K & T 4½s '78	65½	64½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	58½	58½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	37	36½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	55½	55½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	53	55¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	42¼	42
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	16⅞	16⅞
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	19½	19
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46½	46½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91½	91¼
Nat Steel 5s	75	74½
Newberry 5½s	78	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96¾	96¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	76½	76½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	77	77
N O T & M 5s B '54	34	34
N O T & M 5½s '54	39	39
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72⅝	72½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	91½	90
NYC&HR 4½s N	69½	69
NYC&HR 4s '42	81	81
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	74⅜	74⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	89¾	89¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	72¼	72⅛
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	34¾	34
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	39½	39
NY Chi St L 6s A '72	51½	51
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55½	55½
NY Edison 5s '44	99¾	99⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109	108½
NY NH&H nc cdeb 4s '56	63	63
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71	71
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	90½	90½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48½	48½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	97	96
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96⅝	96⅝
Norf Southern rfg A '61	14	14
Norf & W gen 4s '96	86½	86½
Norf & W div 4s '44	90	89⅞
Norf & W 6s	101⅛	101⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	84¾	84
Nor Am Ed 5s G '69	82¾	82½
Nor Am 5½s '53	91½	91½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60½	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81½	81½
Nor Pacific 5s D	72½	72½
Pac Gas & Elec 5½s '42	97⅝	97⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	75	75
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	16¼	16¼
Penn Pow 7s Lt 4½s '81	86¾	86¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80⅞	80⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75	75
Penn Railroad 5s '64	82½	82½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	48⅞	48⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	47¼	47¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85½	85½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85½	85¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	53	51
Pillsbury Flour 4½s A '49	94⅛	93⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '80	61½	60¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32¾	32½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84¾	84⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	92	92
Pure Oil 5½s '37	71	70¾
Radio Keith et p pd	101⅛	101⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	46	45¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	97½	97½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	80¾	80¼
St Louis & SF 4s A 50	31¼	30¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	23¾	23
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80	80
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	41	41
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74½	74½
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¾	70¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	90½	90½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83¾	83½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	82½	82½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¾	99¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	89	89
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '65	88¼	87
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	87	86¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	83	80½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	50	49
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	60	59
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '30	40½	40⅛
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99¼	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	78¾	78
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	67½	67½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	66	66
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅞	47⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33¾	33¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	56½	56
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	42⅜	42½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	94	94
Union Oil Cal 6s' 42	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	77	77
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific 4s '68	76	75½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80½	79½
United Biscuit 5s '42	93½	93½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83½	83
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41½	40½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44	43
Vanadium 5s '41	63	63
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	85½	85¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97¾	97¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13	13
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71¾	70¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	13	13
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29	29
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	32
Warren Bros 6s '41	46	46
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	97¾	97¾
Western Electric 5s '44	96½	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	60
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61¾	61¾
Western Union 5s '51	68	68
Western Union col 5s '38	83	82
Western Union 6½s '36	90½	90½
Western Union 5s '60	68½	68½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68	68
Wickwire Spen 7s ctf '35	3	3
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	81¼	81¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	33¾	33¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69½	69½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb20	Last Feb19
3½s '47	97.8	.97	97.8	91.10
1st 4¼s '47	99.16	99.8	99.8	99.12
4th 4¼s '38	99.27	99.24	99.27	99.27
US 3s '55	89.	88.24	89.	89.8
US 3½s '49	90.20	90.	90.16	90.24
US 3½s '43 Mar.	94.30	93.30	93.30	94.6
US 3½s '43 June.	94.16	94.16	94.16	94.16
US 3½s '47	93.16	93.12	93.12	93.28
US 4s '54	99.22	99.16	99.16	99.24
US 4¼s '52	102.7	102.	102.2	102.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi U&P 5s '53			39
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			51⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			56½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			56
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			56
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			55⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			56¼
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B			56
Australia 4½s '56			47½
Australia 5s '55			54
Australia 5s '57			54
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			45
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			90½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57			28½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45			32¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			79⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45			40
Belgium (King) 6s '55			85¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			90½
Belgium (King) 7s '55			96
Belgium (King) 7s '56			96½
Bergen (City) 6s '49			24¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58			24¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50			29
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			40¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55			31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69			6
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58			6¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			8⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			102
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			20
Brazil (US) 8s '41			23
Bremen 7s '35			39
Brisbane 5s '58			39
Budapest (City) 6s '62			23
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			32½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55			50
Bulgaria 7s '67			20
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			92¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			74½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			89
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57			13½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			14
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			12
Chile (Rep) 7s '42			15¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			29
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47			28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan.			23¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct.			23½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53			60
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52			60
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54			71½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57			23
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			31¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44			86
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			75⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45			35½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			60¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55			73
Denmark (King) 6s '42			79
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			72
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42			55½
Duke Price Power 6s '66			73
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53			77¼
Finland 5½s '58			49
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			49
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			53
Finnish A 6½s '54			50
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			82⅝
Frankfort 6½s '53			26
French (Rep) 7s '49			114¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41			116
German 7s '49			60¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			36¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			34¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			34½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			40½
Germ El Pow '53			36
Germ Gen Elec 6s 4'8			40
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45			48
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			36¾
Graz 8s '54			40
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52			65
Hansa 6s '39 ww			18¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww			42
Helsingfors 6½s '60			46¾
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44			49½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61			26
Ilueder Steel 6s '48			24
Irish Free State 5s '60			73¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37			86½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47			76
Italy (King) 7s '51			87⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44			60
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			62¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			74½
Karstadt 6s '43			24
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			59
Leipzig (City) 7s '47			31
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			65¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34			101¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			101⅜
Mex 4s small A '04			1¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52			64½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww			73
Montecatin 7s '37 xw			72
Netherlands (King) 6s '72			104¼
New South Wales 5s '57			50⅛
New South Wales 5s '58			49½
Nord Rys 6½s '50			99
North German Lloyd 6s '47			32⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63			71
Norway (King) 6s '44			76¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57			61¼
Nuremberg 6s '52			25⅝
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50			55
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			54⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			59¾
Ont Trans 5s			80
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			107
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47			8⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '60			6¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61			5⅞
Poland (Gov) 6s '40			58
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			54¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			56¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66			10
Prussia 6½s '51			31
Queensland (State) 7s '41			70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52			35
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww			35
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50			55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww			35½
Rhinelbe 7s '46			30
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68			10
Rome (City) 6½s '52			68¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww			73½
Roumania 7s '59			51¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48			44⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			61
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50			19½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '61			27½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62			39¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52			45⅝
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58			44
Styria (Prov) 7s '46			40
Swis Government 5½s '46			102
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52			98¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61			54
Tokyo Elc Lt 6s '53			54¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45			64⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			95½
Uni Stl 4 6½s A '47			22½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51			24
Unterelbe 6s '53			20
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '04			32¼
Vienna 6s '52			56¾
Warsaw 7s '58			44⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53			24⅜
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			60

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT UP

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The membership of George A. Garrett in the New York Cotton Exchange was sold today to Herman J. Philips for another for $14,500, this price being an advance of $500 from previous sale.

LONDON & NORTH EASTERN

LONDON, Feb. 20—London & North Eastern Railway Company omitted dividends on the 5 per cent preference and deferred stock, and reduced the second preference dividend from 4 per cent to 1 per cent.

Tide of Deflation Now Seems Stemmed

NOT only has the Administration at Washington officially decided that deflation is to be declared outlawed, but various fields are daily bringing in evidences that it is in retreat before constructive forces. The railroads are ordering more freely. Nickel Plate is placing orders for some 19,000 tons of rails for its 1932 requirements. Erie has ordered 1932 rail contracts totaling 33,230 tons. Steel ingot output for January rose 150,000 tons above December.

Building permits in New York City increased in value in January 18.3 per cent over December. January building permits increased last month over January a year ago in the following cities: Cleveland, Albany, Boston, Hartford, Seattle, and Syracuse. In the automobile field, Packard Motor Car Company is employing 8600 men, the largest number in three years, five days a week, eight hours a day.

ANOTHER WEEK OF GOOD BUSINESS IN FALL RIVER CLOTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20—This was another of a recent series of good weeks in the local cloth market with more than 200,000 yards of filling sateens sold for spot and contract delivery, all at full prices. Lawns also have sold in appreciable quantity. Semi-fine goods sold in a fair way. The week's total business was somewhat less than last week, but still of encouraging volume.

Better demand for fine goods has developed into fairly large future contracts, with a number of extra looms having been put into operation on these goods since the first of the month. Several plants are even running overtime to catch up with orders in this field.

The recent announcement that 90 per cent of printcloth spindles had agreed on production has not shown appreciable effect here as yet but local millmen as a whole consider the movement beneficial to the industry.

Throughout the week prices have held extremely firm. Current quotations on standard goods are as follows: 39-in., 56x44s, 4c; 31½-in., 56x52s, 4c; 27-in., 56x52s 3c; 27-in., 56x44s, 2 15-16c; and 25-in. 40x32s, 2⅛c.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; leaders yield moderately in dull trading.

Bonds: Irregular; United States Governments ease.

Curb: Heavy; utilities lead decline.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; yen rallies.

Cotton: Steady; pre-holiday liquidation; increased hedge selling.

Sugar: Steady; week-end covering; trade buying.

FOREIGN

London—Trading on the stock exchange closed quiet today with few alterations in prices. Gilt-edged securities moved irregularly while Chinese and Japanese bonds opened weak but recovered somewhat during the session. American issues declined in sympathy with Wall Street. Argentine rails declined a point on official reports regarding crop damage. Unfavorable crop reports from Argentina caused improvement in River Plate maize quotations yesterday, and holders today again were asking firm quotations.

PARIS—Prices

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Kathleen's Party

By FRANK DOWSETT

KATHLEEN VAN WYCK, just eleven, fair-haired, blue-eyed, was wearing her prettiest dress. She was giving a party. It was a birthday party for the butterflies, and beetles, and tumble bugs, and dragon flies, and other insects that lived in her desert garden.

It was a garden party, of course. The table was set on the lawn just in front of the fountain, where cool water trickled into a pool, birds splashed and chipmunks came to drink every morning.

Beyond the garden wall Kathleen could see, as she waited expectantly for her guests, a great stretch of the Mohave Desert of California; now a tremendous garden of wild flowers radiant in the spring sunshine. As far as she could see there were fields and fields of golden poppies, blue lupine, yellow-tipped greasewood, gray-green sagebrush, and hundreds of other blossoming wild things.

"Just one year ago today," Kathleen told Mr. Locust, the first guest to arrive, "I came to the desert with my parents. Just one year ago today I became acquainted with all the pretty insects that live here."

Mr. Locust, a big fellow, stamped his six feet on the table, making quite a clatter.

"And now, instead of collecting dolls like most little girls, just eleven, you are collecting desert insects," he chuckled, with a sly flip of his long antennæ. His two feelers rose in a long curve above his head and had little curls at the top end.

"Quite right," interjected a third voice, "Kathleen is a budding entomologist."

The owner of the voice was a big black beetle. His black coat and hat were so shiny in the sunlight. He looked as if he were wearing "full dress" to the afternoon party. Bowing politely to his hostess, the beetle stood on his head.

"Thank you, Mr. Beetle-who-stands-on-his head," said Kathleen. She looked up as a loud whir-r-r-r sounded over the garden wall. "Oh, here comes Mr. Dragon Fly!" she exclaimed.

* * *

Just like an airplane the dragon fly came skimming over the garden wall and made a perfect landing on the table in front of Kathleen. The whirring noise was made by his four large wings. Veined with thin ribs to hold them rigid, the broad wings had the transparent sheen of silk. Dark green was the dragon fly's long, tapering body; his wings a lighter shade of green.

"Good afternoon, Kathleen," said the dragon fly. His big eye, so big that Kathleen could hardly see the head which held it, looked at the party dishes set on the table.

"One look and you see everything," commented Mr. Locust. "I don't understand why a dragon fly should have the largest eye of all insects," he grumbled.

"It is because I fly so fast," the dragon fly explained. "I have to have a big eye to see things quickly." He turned to the little girl. "I passed several of your guests on the way," he told her.

"I saw Miss Butterfly and the Brown Bee. They were stopping so often to sip from flowers along the way that I doubt if they will have a proper appetite for the nice things you are serving at your party."

"Oh, but I have honeysuckle for them," Kathleen smiled. "That will revive their appetite, I am sure. Not many desert butterflies and bees know the sweetness of honeysuckle."

"You think of everything, Kathleen," Mr. Beetle-who-stands-on-his-head said admiringly. Then, flustered by the amused glance of Mr. Locust, the beetle stood on his head right in the little pat of butter at his table place. Mr. Locust laughed quite rudely, but Kathleen politely looked the other way, while the beetle extricated himself, and with his fuzzy front legs polished the butter off his shiny black hat.

"And I passed the Humming Bird Moth," Mr. Dragon Fly announced, when the beetle was once more sitting up straight. "She was resting in the shade of a wild red aster."

"I prefer to stay in the warm sunshine," grunted Mr. Locust. He stamped his six feet again until the dishes clattered. The feet on his longest legs made the most noise. His longest legs were so long that he had to wear them backwards with the knees projecting high above his back, like a grasshopper.

"I don't seem to be able to stand still very long," he apologized. And then: "Here come your guests, Miss Butterfly, the Brown Bee and the Humming Bird Moth."

Miss Butterfly had such large wings that they covered Kathleen's hand. She settled delicately on the table, and gently waved her wings, which were colored brown and gold, with white borders.

"Lovely spring day, isn't it?" she remarked, fanning herself softly with her wings.

"A little too warm for me," answered the Humming Bird Moth. She was quite breathless. "My dress is too warm. It is intended for cool evenings, and looks best," she explained proudly, "on moonlight nights."

Her dress of many colors did look quite warm, Kathleen agreed.

The Brown Bee just buzzed around, stopping here and stopping there; at last to settle on the edge of the fountain pool for a long drink of cool water.

"Lovely water, lovely water," the Brown Bee sighed contentedly. "To think, Kathleen, that your father dug a hole 500 feet deep to get this water, and planted all these acres of alfalfa. What a blessing it has been to us. Clear sparkling water to drink, and alfalfa blossoms to make honey."

The Brown Bee's flattering remarks were interrupted by a scurrying across the lawn.

"Why, it is the Ginger Bug," Kathleen was delighted. "Now our party is complete."

The Ginger Bug, looking like nothing more than three small balls of reddish brown wool running around on six black legs, scurried up a leg of the table.

"I hope I am not late. I hope I am not late," Ginger Bug exclaimed excitedly. He scuttled from place to place on the table. "Where is my place? Am I late? Where is my plate?" he asked, and continued to race about before anybody could answer his quick questions. "Am I late? Where is my plate?"

"No, no, no," laughed Kathleen. "You are not late, Ginger Bug. Here is your place." She showed Ginger Bug his place, then turned to her other guests. "Now please sit down everybody," she said.

Everybody sat down. Mr. Locust apologetically turned his chair backward to the table. Otherwise, of course, he would have had no place for his longest legs and highest knees.

Mr. Beetle-who-stands-on-his-head almost stood on his head on a chair, but remembered in time and sat down with much dignity—the long tails of his black shiny coat almost reaching the ground.

Miss Butterfly perched on the edge of her chair so that her delicate wings would not get creased.

Mr. Dragon Fly folded his wings carefully before he sat down. His big eye seemed to devour everything on the table.

Brown Bee, buzzing contentedly, stroked his front legs one against the other, then rubbed them over his face. He always washed himself carefully before sitting down to table.

It was a merry party. Everybody talked at once. The happy chatter of Kathleen's insect guests sounded like the buzzing you hear around a rose bush on a summer morning.

Each guest was served with a little dish formed by the blossom of a golden California poppy, into which to increase its sweetness, Kathleen had hidden a tiny drop of sugar, dissolved in water. At the side of each poppy dish was a blossom of honeysuckle.

Miss Butterfly fluttered her beautiful wings excitedly as she tasted the new and most delicious sweets. Brown Bee was soon so covered with sugar and pollen that Kathleen just knew he never would be able to fly home.

Mr. Beetle-who-stands-on-his-head, Mr. Locust, and Mr. Dragon Fly ate with relish, and with such voracious appetites that they ate every petal of their blossom plates and those, too, of Miss Butterfly and Brown Bee.

Ginger Bug was so disturbed by the magnificence of the feast that he got all his six legs tangled and fell off his chair. Lying in a heap on the lawn he looked like a ball of reddish-brown wool.

* * *

When Ginger Bug was once more seated, Kathleen showed her guests a surprise. It was a case in which were four shallow drawers, each with a glass front. Each drawer was divided into compartments. Each compartment contained a soft cushion of cotton wool.

"Now what could that be?" puzzled inquisitive Ginger Bug, jumping into the top drawer and, with his six legs flying, tried one small compartment after another.

"This is your winter home," Kathleen explained. "Do you like it?"

"It is just wonderful," declared Miss Butterfly. Her praise was echoed by Mr. Locust, Brown Bee, Mr. Dragon Fly, and Mr. Beetle-who-stands-on-his-head.

"You see," Kathleen continued, "there is a separate little room for each one of you, and," she added, "for many of your friends, too, whom as yet I have not met.

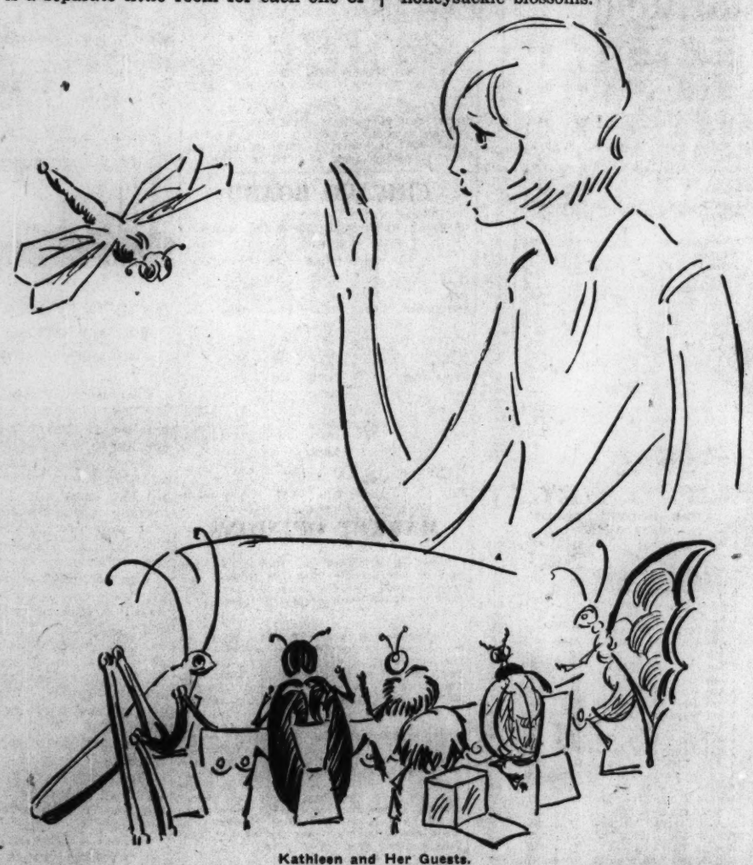
"In this little house, with its glass windows," she told the interested insects, "you can sleep during the long winter months. No more cold nights for my insect friends. No more frosty mornings."

And that is how Kathleen began her collection of desert insects, so that she could show friends and visitors what wonderful things lived in the desert.

When Kathleen is displaying her collection, not an insect moves. Each one lies perfectly still. Ginger Bug had a hard time at first keeping his six fidgety legs from starting him on a scuttling run to Mr. Locust's compartment next door. Mr. Beetle-who-stands-on-his-head decided the safest thing for him to do was to stand on his head all the time. Mr. Dragon Fly, wings spread wide, big eye shining, looks like a miniature airplane just about to fly away.

Occasionally Miss Butterfly's gorgeous wings fan gently back and forth, but spectators think it is the West Wind breathing softly on her wings.

Brown Bee has least trouble of all. He goes right to sleep and dreams about honeysuckle blossoms.



Kathleen and Her Guests.

Three Pals—Olga, Black Betty and Chummy

WHAT DO THEY THINK OF THE CAMERA MAN?

Photo by Bob Wallace

These three pals were having the best old tussle when a man came in with a black box on stilts and told them to sit still and watch for "the birdie in the camera." Olga, the leopardess, promptly looked in the wrong direction. Black Betty (who, by the way, nursed Olga, when the latter was a baby) seemed mildly interested, but Chummy, the setter, said the man couldn't fool her; she knew too much about birds.

As soon as the man said "That will do for today," they were off like a flash for another tussle. But the camera man had his picture, and here it is.

Tommie's Stones

STONES had never interested Tommie at all, and when he heard that Uncle John was coming home from abroad and bringing a collection of stones for him, he was not a scrap pleased.

"Who cares about stones, anyway? You can collect them in thousands from the beach if you want to," he commented.

"These may be of more interest than you think," said Mother; "as a matter of fact they belong to a very valuable geological collection."

"But how can stones be valuable unless they are precious things like diamonds and rubies?" objected Tommie.

When Uncle John arrived, however, and presented Tommie with a small silver key instead of a box of stones, the boy's interest was aroused, and he began asking Uncle John innumerable questions. But Uncle John only smiled. "All in good time, young man. All in good time," he said.

The following day Uncle John took Tommie to a big museum where the Commissioner smiled and touched his hat, and opened a private door that led into a wide hall.

"What are we going to see?" Tommie whispered.

But Uncle John only laughed and told Tommie to get out his little silver key. And then, unlocking a door, they entered a private room where rows and rows of glass-topped cases were arranged round the walls and on the tables.

Tommie peeped into one and saw a piece of something that glinted with lovely greens and blues, and Uncle John explained that it was a very rare portion of quartz, and that he had found it in a curio shop in Morocco. Another case revealed a marvelous fragment shaded in reds and orange, while another held blue crystals in a spikey lump.

"But are they really, truly mine?" Tommie gasped.

Uncle John nodded his head. "Really truly yours," he said, "but we have put them here so that everyone may share them."

Tommie went from case to case examining the beautiful contents. Some of the flat pieces of stone were impressed with wonderful patterns, one held the outlines of a fern leaf, while another showed the clear imprint of some ancient bird that no longer inhabited the earth. This fragment had been dug up in Central America. Other stones contained iron ore, and copper, and gold, in fact there seemed nothing missing from this remarkable collection.

And when they had seen everything, Uncle John showed Tommie a notice that he had had printed: "PRESENTED BY THOMAS WILSON."

"Shall we ask the authorities to put this notice up?" asked Uncle John.

"You really mean—that I—am presenting these stones to the Museum?" Tommie asked, scarcely able to grasp it all.

"That about sums it all up," said Uncle John. "Are you willing?"

For answer Tommie hugged his Uncle's arm. "I think you are just great," he said, his face glowing with pleasure and excitement. "I can never thank you enough for thinking of it."

Tommie's exhibits are still on show, sparkling and shining today just as beautifully as they did when he first saw them.

Mail Bag

Lakewood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

My brother Donald had a letter in the Monitor two years ago and he received many letters. He was born in Agana, Guam, my other brother, Gordon, was born in California, and I was born in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

My daddy is an officer at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, and when the King and Queen of Siam were here for their trip on the Los Angeles we went over to see them take off. We love the airships and my brothers and I run out to see them whenever they fly over our house. The Akron is beautiful at night, for its lights blink on and off. I am only six years old, so my mother helped me with this letter. Will someone please write to me? GLORIA KATHERINE F.

Albany, New York

Dear Editor:

We live in Albany, the capital of New York State. There are many things of interest even within two blocks of us. The most interesting are the New York state office building, connected with the Capitol by a tunnel, the state education building, and the Albany Historical Art Society.

I am 10 and in the sixth grade. As stamp and post card collecting are my hobbies, I should be glad to hear from any boy either in a foreign land or the United States.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Everett Van V.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Adamarie W. (9), New Rochelle, N. Y.
Yolande J. (10), Norman, Okla.—Collecting stamps.

BOYS

Harold O. (8), Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia.—Especially from British Isles, France and America. Collecting stamps.
Albert Van R. (11), Flushing, N. Y.—Interested in stamps, music, and woodworking.

Puzzle of Washington's Success Rules

A printer in setting up some success rules laid down by the Father of his Country found that he had no vowels (a, e, i, o, u). He had, however, plenty of the letter "s" on hand so he used an "s" wherever the original had a vowel. His copy looked like this. Can you substitute the proper vowels and read aright the wisdom which Washington wrote?

1. Thsnk bsfsrs yss spssk.
2. Sn yssr sppsrsl bs msdsst.
3. St ss bsttsr ts bs slsns thsn sn bsd csmpsny.
4. Whsrssn yss rsprsvs snsthsr, bs snblsmsbls yssrsslf.
5. Lst yssr hssrt fssl fsr sffisctssns sf svsrysn.
5. Bs cssrtssss ts sll, bst sntsmsts wsth fsw; trss frssndshsp ss s plsnt sf slsw grswth.

Washington

When Washington was born,
Did his wise mother know,
How priceless was her gift
Two hundred years ago?

Perhaps he seemed to her,
Just like all other boys,
To whom the great outdoors,
Is full of countless joys.

Within the woods he learned,
How simple life may be,
And yet its purpose higher,
Than any giant tree.

What were those thoughts and dreams,
That must have played a part,
Two centuries ago,
To fill that boyish heart?

The quiet strength of hills,
Taught him how best to live,
The later years that called
For all he had to give.

Patriot, soldier, statesman,
He served his country well;
The story of that life,
All generations tell.

Other little children,
With starry eyes aglow,
Watched Washington ride by,—
A soldier long ago.

He loved America,
For her he had no fears;
The challenge of his faith,
Comes ringing down the years.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAFF

FINE ARTS STATE THEATRE BUILDING, BOSTON
Children's Morning Shows, All Week 10 to 12
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"
All Talking and Singing Film!

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

AN AMERICAN POET

Who Won the Praise of a Queen

On February 27th, the 125th anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

The Christian Science Monitor will publish a two-column story about the man of whom Queen Victoria said: "Such poets wear a crown that is imperishable." In these days, when modern writers are inclined to minimize the poetry of Longfellow, it is fitting that a writer should come forward to throw new light on the life and poetry of a man whose poems are treasured by America's children.

Millicent Taylor of the Monitor staff, after much careful research, has given us a new appreciation of the value of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow as a teacher, a scholar, and a poet.

Do not fail to get your copy of the Monitor containing this honest and authentic picture of Longfellow. English teachers and students will find it particularly valuable in their work.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Enclosed find *cents for which please send copies of The Christian Science Monitor containing feature story on Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to the address below:

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*5c a copy, 3c if 12 or more sent to same address.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:05 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:15 Songs; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, WGY dedication program.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work."
5:45 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 "Just Willie."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Sonata Recital.
7:45 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Glee Club.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter."
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
10:45 "Hoofers."
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.
11:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:30 "Musical Mirror," string ensemble.
5:45 Orchestra.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, orchestra, chorus.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Massachusetts' Industrial Commission.
8:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ; readings.
10:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 CBS, organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Dramatization.
5:45 CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Hoosier Editor.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, Novelty Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; debate.
10:30 CBS, Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Organ melodies.
5:45 Pine State Express program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Truman Carew's entertainers.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 21

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 Choir.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, Beniamino Gigli.
6:30 Buick Wizard's Program.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Cellist; pianist.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:17 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 American Legion talk.
4:30 Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 NBC, Orchestra.
7:15 Adrian Redmond, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Washington memorial service.
2:30 Shepard Dancepators; soloist.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Twilight Reveries.
5:30 The Vagabonds.
6:00 Song Recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 Harlequin String Quartet.
7:30 NBC, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, The Pennzoil Parade.
8:30 "The World's Business.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 "The Seiberling Singers."
9:15 Ranny Week's Troubadours.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greer's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Studio announcements; news.
11:45 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, California Melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—CBS, string ensemble.
12:30 CBS, International broadcast, Geneva; Dr. Eduard Benes.
12:45 CBS, Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.
3:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 Yankee Network artists' recital.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Columbia concerts program.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Saxophonist and pianist.
8:45 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
9:00 City of Boston George Washington Bicentennial celebration.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.

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Tuesday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and NBC programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

Motion Pictures

"The Man Who Played God"

Metropolitan Theater—Week beginning Feb. 19, Mr. George Arliss in "The Man Who Played God." Directed by Mr. John G. Adolfi.

Mr. Arliss appears in another of his silken rôles, in which he conveys emotion by his usual method of refined understatement. He is supported by an able cast—the English Mr. Ivan Simpson, who is always his staunch henchman; Miss Louise Closser Hale, distinguished as ever, and Miss Bette Davis, whose career began not many years ago in a little Cape Cod playhouse. Miss Violet Heming was also present, fairly exuding sympathy, that great snare which is to enmesh men's hearts. Amongst these familiar faces, it was gratifying to catch a glimpse of Miss Elspeth Dudgeon, once a popular player at the Copley Theater, in a "bit" part. She was only buying a ticket at a box-office window, but she did it with an air.

The plot is taken from a short story by Gouverneur Morris, rearranged and reupholstered for the scenario's more attenuate lengths. Mr. Arliss is a great pianist and a spoiled darling. When misfortune deprives him of the music he loves, he at first rebels, and later learns to find comfort in helping obscure people in what seems a miraculous way. Needless to say the Arliss impress outshines the mediocrities and incongruities that somehow still persist in creeping into all but the rarest film narrations.

Mr Fabien Sevitsky, returned from new-won honors abroad, again takes the baton in an orchestral interlude devoted to the permanently linked operatic pair, "Il Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The stage show in a Mexico-Spanish setting, sets forth some quasi-Spanish dancing and exceptional acrobatics. "Ranny Weeks and his Rhythm Boys" enter their fifth week as a vaudeville feature. M. L.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

There will be three holiday matinée openings on Boston stages. At the Hollis Miss Blanche Yurka and her company will begin a week's engagement in Sophocles's "Elektra." At the Plymouth the Professional Players will offer a new aviation comedy called "Happy Landing." At the Copley, "Handy Man," with Mr. Tom Powers as guest star.

Miss Katharine Cornell goes into her second week in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" next Monday at the Shubert. There will be no holiday matinée.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's new comedy, "Too True to Be Good," will have its first performance on any stage at the Colonial, Feb. 29.

Anniversary Week at the Fine Arts ends tomorrow with a revival of "Karamazov." Next week's feature film will be the popular "Two Hearts in Waltz Time." A week's series of forenoon performances of "Alice in Wonderland" began this morning.

WASHINGTONIANA SHOWN

Because the Museum of Fine Arts is regularly closed on Mondays, the exhibition of Washingtoniana will open tomorrow afternoon, continuing on Feb. 23, until the last of March. This exhibition has been arranged by the Copley Society, with the cooperation of many patriotic societies and institutions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space two lines. Maximum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

"TRULY STORIES FROM THE SURELY BIBLE"—Best selling book for revenues and children; exclusive territory for reliable agents; liberal commission. CLARK-SPRAGUE COMPANY, 1901 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To rent from March 1 to June 1, attractively furnished apartment on seventh floor: 4 rooms, kitchen, maid's room, 3 baths; all rooms command beautiful view of Charles River. W-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MAY I help you? Have splendid values in real estate—city or country; sales or exchanges. T. E. FELT, 2020 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. DU. 8861, Res. WH. 4639.

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NEW double commission plan selling highest grade hosiery; lowest prices; valuable territories now open. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 368 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms, nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7892. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

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WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

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MAN with legal training and many years' experience in executive and selling lines, also in confidential investigations and adjustments, seeks responsible position, requiring energy, resourcefulness, tact and loyalty; references on request. Address A-21, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND, League of Nations, International Labor Bureau, Juventute, Air mails, etc., Liechtenstein, stamps; lists free. J. B. Flogerzi, Marktgasse 45 Berne, Switzerland.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; 1-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

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AGAWAM, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Agawam Teachers' Association, which includes the town's 64 teachers, today offered to accept a temporary salary reduction of 10 per cent, which will save the town $8000 in the remainder of the school year.

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Young man would like position in charge of tabulating department; 6 years' experience; capable of installing system. V-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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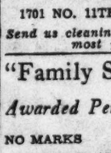

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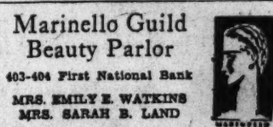

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BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week, private baths; tourists, $1.50; $2.50, bath; homelike, clean, cheerful; central location.

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SALESMEN! new selling factory and industrial trade, to add to present line, fully guaranteed power equipment; product positive repeating and large volume potential market available for capable man; acquaintance among purchasing agents, superintendents and engineers needed; commission paid weekly; serious and substantial proposition; references exchanged; state territory you are now covering, etc. Address: COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Medford St., Charlestown, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Your friends will be glad to know how to purchase nationally known Maisonette Frocks direct from the manufacturer. We will be pleased to furnish sales equipment and assist you in earning splendid commission. See MR. MERRILL, Ward-Sullson Co., 804 Union Savings Bank Bldg., Boston, between 11:30 and 1:30.

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

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DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
BOUQUET SHOP
732 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.
Phone District 6525 Delivery

"PARKWAY"
Cleaners and Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Service to Your Home
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.

MARY L. BIONDI
BEAUTY PARLOR
Eugene Permanents $6.50
Neatlee Chipless 5.00
Shampoo and Waves 1.00
201 COLORADO BLDG. Metropolitan 6018

GOWNS
Lovely Gowns From $11 Up
HENDERSON
206 THE LA SALLE
Conn. Ave. at L St. Phone Met. 4048

ROSE GARDEN INN
1830 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.
Dinner Sundays 12:30 to 8
Week days 4:30 to 8
Regular Full Course DINNER 50c
Same price Sundays as week days.

The CHUMMERY
1759 Columbia Road N. W.
Sunday Dinner 12 to 7:30
Week Days 5 to 7:30

We Carry the Largest Selection of
Feather Fancies
and Millinery Supplies
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
508 11TH ST., N. W.

The Hob Nob
1010 F STREET N. W.
DELICIOUS FOOD
Properly Served

B. WARSAW
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
SUITS MADE TO ORDER
CLEANING and PRESSING
Dyeing—Altering—Repairing
2020 Florida Ave., N. W., *near Conn. Ave.*
PHONE NORTH 2541

MULTIGRAPHING—MIMEOGRAPHING
TYPING—ADDRESSING—MAILING
ADDRESSOGRAPH PLATES
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ISABEL M. PETERSON
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You'll find Old Silver, Antiques, Fine Linens and Italian Novelties.
QUINCY EVANS PORTER
ART IMPORTER
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We sell Motor Equipment—We give Service.

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Department Store
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLA.

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Quality Food Only
Popular Prices
50c-65c-75c and $1.00. Also a la carte
Good Food Made Better
It really is a different type of restaurant
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Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
THE BOOTERY 104 SOUTH BEACH ST.

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Sunoco Gas and Oil
Complete Auto Service for all Mak

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All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
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1263 West Flagler Street

Coconut Grove Market
3041 GRAND AVENUE
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Meats and Vegetables
PHONE BAYVIEW 13

Hart Hardware Company
39 N. E. First St. Telephone 3-1616
DISTRIBUTORS FOR COLEMAN STOVES, Ranges, Heaters and Camp Stoves
LAWN MOWERS, LAWN SUPPLIES AND FERTILIZER. FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF GREATER MIAMI.

Grandma's Kitchen
149 N.E. SECOND ST.
Just good Food

ARMSTRONG GRILL
213 E. LEMON ST., Near Post Office
FRESH VEGETABLES and FLORIDA FRUITS
Only the Best of Everything

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Florence BEAUTY SHOP
Artistic Hair Shaping "Evera"
Permanent Waving
Belcano Facials
Phone 9707
24 S. ORANGE ORLANDO, FLA.

Datson Dairies Inc.
Safe Pasteurized Dairy Products
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Orange Ave. Phone 4134
Southland Fashions
for women, children and the home

ANNOUNCING Our Showing of NEW CLOTHES FOR SPRING
GOWNS ✓ WRAPS ✓ SPORT CLOTHES
FRANCES SLATER
SAN JUAN HOTEL BLDG., ORLANDO

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BATTERY & ELECTRIC SERVICE
Willard
Pan-Am Gas and Oil—Greasing, Polishing
Cor. S. Orange and Jackson
Phone 3111 ORLANDO, FLA.

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave.
Phone 3176

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37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

JOSEPH BUMBY HARDWARE CO.
Over Forty-Five Years in Orlando
102 W. Church St. 129 S. Orange Ave.
Don't fail to see our Church Street store.

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CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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ITALIAN AND SPANISH WARES
BEESWAX CANDLES
"Most realistic wax flowers on the market"
Delivered anywhere.
Phone 5053 Res. Phone 4583

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310-312 CLEMATIS Dial 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

Hutson Bros
CLAUDE C. HUTSON
333 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

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CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133
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LADIES' HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
NOVELTIES
The Little Bit Shop
PAULINE ABRAMS
333½ CLEMATIS ST., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Children's Shoe Store, Inc
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys for Girls
PAGAN ARCADE ERNEST B. COOK, Mgr.

KISH CLEANERS
320 FIRST ST. Phone 6415
R. J. Kishpaugh, Owner

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA ✓ FORT MYERS ✓ BRADENTON

The Lily White Laundry
Phone 2323
Only Soft Water Used

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

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PROPER PAPERS for FOOD PROTECTION
Williams Stationery Co.
Incorporated
255 MAIN STREET *at Five Points*

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Prices Are Substantially Lower in All Grades
See the New Ones
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"Spooners for Dependableness"
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ACCESSORIES—REPAIRS

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LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
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Phone 4187

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St. Petersburg, Florida

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
SHOES REBUILT and REPAIRED
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"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Products
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida

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THE DEBUTANTE SHOP
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Exclusive Millinery at Popular Prices
No Two Hats Alike

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"BIGGEST and BEST"
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FINE HOME-FURNISHINGS
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10% Discount to Business Women
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8-12 A. M. Daily

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Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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Independent—Progressive—Competitive

LAUNDRY
May's
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DRY CLEANING DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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Schneider's Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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Lindsay & Morgan Co.
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16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
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Complete Auto Service
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Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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Wholesale and Retail Ice
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Incorporated
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Corset and Lingerie Shop
Girdles, Corselettes, Brassieres, Hosiery, Pajamas, Negligees.
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The Famous
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Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
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NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
This Month
You can buy a comfortable
Club Chair
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Regular price $29.95

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY SERVICE
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Highest Grade Coal
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Superior repairing at reasonable prices
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See our line of
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Our Pride Bread
Ultra-Wholesome Because It
Contains 100% Liquid Milk Content
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WORKMANSHIP THAT STANDS THE TEST OF TIME
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All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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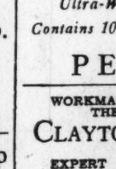

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SARAH LEE KITCHEN
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts.
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Local and Long-Distance Moving

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Women's Apparel
Townfield and Goldex Tailored Wear.

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Makes a Lovely Gift
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Silver—Jewelry
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Incorporated
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Car Washing and Polishing
Expert Lubrication
EXIDE BATTERIES GOODRICH TIRES
PROMPT ROAD SERVICE

EMILY GAY SHOP
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Opening, Feb. 15
Attractive Dresses and Sports Wear for Juniors, Misses, Women
Prices 10.00, 15.00, 25.00, 39.50

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Everything Electrical
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(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

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"The Best Place to Shop After All"
New Spring Fashions
in Frocks, Coats and Accessories
Ready Now

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and
Superior Dry Cleaning
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Ford
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
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Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
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Phones 3414—3415

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SHREDDED WHEAT
STANLEY'S
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Fifty Complete Food Markets
MICK OR MACK CASH TALKS
All 100% locally owned
Roanoke and Vicinity

Hickey-Freeman Suits and Coats
Stetson Hats—Knox Hats
Prices are much lower
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
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Attend the Furniture Sale at
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$1.00

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MODEL LAUNDRY
The Home of Clean Linen

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

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Oldest and Largest Department Store

Blue Ribbon Meat Shop
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High Grade Meats
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741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

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Poultry, Butter, Eggs
MIDLAND MARKET

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

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COMBS RITTER & CO.
Successors to
G. DON MILLER CO.

We Specialize in Good and Wholesome Food
Fifth Avenue Hotel
MORRIS BAILEY, Prop.

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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

GERMANY—Would take over representation of LINEN FACTORY (Christian Scientists preferred); have excellent connections in town and country. OSWALD HENNIG, Magdeburg, Otto v. Guerickestr. 32, I.

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LOCKSMITH, 32 years old, wishes permanent position as locksmith, elevator boy, janitor in factory or any such institution; proficient in the use of electrical and heating contrivances; reliable work, good references. ALFRED KOBELT, Goldberger Kunststr. 14, Bunslau, Schlesien, Germany.

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POST WANTED BY LICENSED SURVEYOR. Tacheometry a speciality. CEDRIC HOPE, 4 South View Road, Mr. Lawley, Western Australia.

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COUNTRY HOUSE to let, summer, private park; 38 kil. from Paris. Apply LAFARIE, 78, Avenue Henri-Martin, Paris.

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Great variety of articles useful & beautiful in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic, Gold and Silver. Orders received. Repairs at very moderate prices.
MISS C. A. VON ROSEN, GOLDSMITH

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Store for Shoes and Boots
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Good quality, moderate prices.

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CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

P. Martin
BAGS EXCLUSIVE FANCY MODELS
80, RUE D'ANTIBES CANNES

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

MENTON, FRENCH RIVIERA

A LA CHEVRETTE
Place Saint-Roch, Menton
PERRIN GLOVES
TIES
SPECIALTY OF HOSIERY

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Expert Advice for All Furs
c/o REVILLON & CO.
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Tel.: Central 31-64

NEVIL'S
Smart Hats
22, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
Tel. Provence 23-69

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Graf. Succr.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19.19
Complete and Conscientious *SERVICE*
Garage *ACCESSORIES*

RÉAL
HAND-MADE
LINGERIE & BLOUSES
Very attractive prices
Exclusive Models
Finest Silks
392, RUE ST-HONORÉ

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
EMBROIDERIES
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
1, rue de Richelieu

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

GERMANY

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Unter den Linden 59A

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL KAMERLING
N. KASTANIEN ALLEE 56
Furniture, also Suites
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel. Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht

ERES-LAUNDRY

ERES-WASCHEREI
MARSCHNERSTR. 12
BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE
RUF-G 3 LICHTERFELDE 5004

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station Stresemann Str. 93
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts, Running Water. Moderate Prices.

FRANKFURT a/M.

ELEGANT FURS
B. & R. PACHANY
Bethmann Str. 46
Werkstätten für elegante Pelzbekleidung

HOLLAND

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Architect-Contractor
Aannemer's Bedrijf
Undertakes Repairs
H. J. BAARSLAG, JR.
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

G. VAN TOL
BOOTS MADE TO ORDER
Repairs
TEACHER NIGHT SCHOOL FOR SHOEMAKERS
Anna van Buerenstraat 81. Tel: 772361

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Aasengaten 14, Oslo
GLASS, CROCKERY, KITCHENWARE, STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone 73367 Delivery

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STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON
Established 1845
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STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, CHOCOLATES BISCUITS, etc.

PERSSONS
YARNS
Karlbergsvägen 10
STUREGATAN 4, STOCKHOLM

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
BAKER OF QUALITY
Exhibition Prize Winner
NYBROGATAN 69
FLEMINGATAN 15

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

E. GYSIN
EISENGASSE 34
Specialty House for
UMBRELLAS & WALKING-STICKS
REPAIRS

DROGUERIE
IDA SCHNEIDER
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All Toilet Articles

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BOLLWERK 15

BERNE
(Continued)

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Gentlemen's & Boys' Outfitters
CHR. Rüfenacht
Spitalgasse 17, Bern.

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G. Berne
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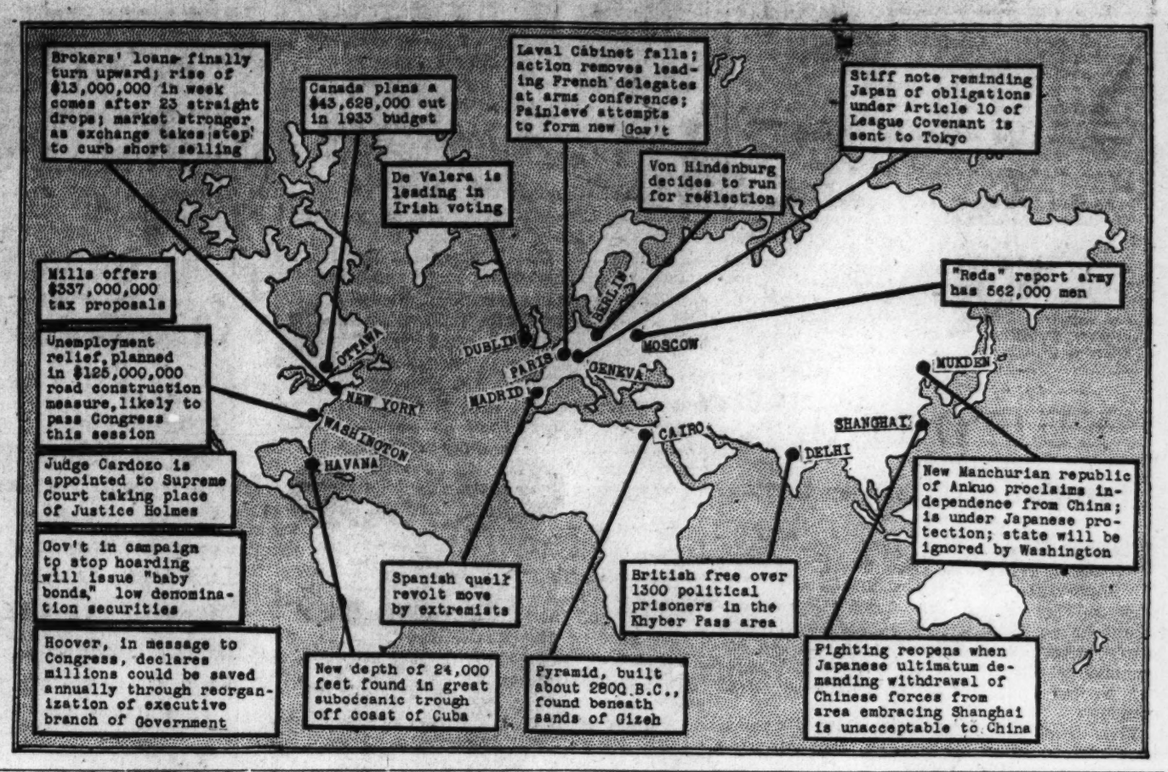
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Brokers' loans finally turn upward; rise of $13,000,000 in week comes after 23 straight drops; market stronger as exchange takes step to curb short selling
Canada plans a $43,628,000 cut in 1933 budget
Laval Cabinet falls; action removes leading French delegates at arms conference; Painlevé attempts to form new Gov't
Stiff note reminding Japan of obligations under Article 10 of League Covenant is sent to Tokyo
De Valera is leading in Irish voting
Von Hindenburg decides to run for reëlection
Mills offers $337,000,000 tax proposals
"Reds" report army has 562,000 men
Unemployment relief planned in $125,000,000 road construction measure, likely to pass Congress this session
Judge Cardozo is appointed to Supreme Court taking place of Justice Holmes
Gov't in campaign to stop hoarding will issue "baby bonds," low denomination securities
Spanish quell revolt move by extremists
British free over 1300 political prisoners in the Khyber Pass area
New Manchurian republic of Ankuo proclaims independence from China; is under Japanese protection; state will be ignored by Washington
Hoover, in message to Congress, declares millions could be saved annually through reorganization of executive branch of Government
New depth of 24,000 feet found in great subocéanic trough off coast of Cuba
Pyramid, built about 2800 B.C., found beneath sands of Gizeh
Fighting reopens when Japanese ultimatum demanding withdrawal of Chinese forces from area embracing Shanghai is unacceptable to China
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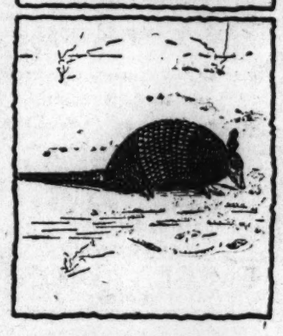
All Nature



Nine-Banded Armadillo
(Talusia novemcincta)

Where: From southern Texas to Argentina. Introduced to the Gulf states.

Distinguishing Features: Armature, a bony case composed of solid plates and nine movable transverse bands in this species; ears rather long and close together.

This is the only native armadillo of the United States. It is rather small and weak as armadillos go, the shell or bony structure not being very thick or strong, though the creatures are quick on clear ground.

They are harmless and inoffensive little animals about 20 or 25 inches long, and they offer no resistance when captured. Some species, when attacked, roll up into a ball, presenting armor on every side. Their principal means of escape, however, is to make use of their claws and industriously burrow out of sight. In Texas and Florida, as well as in some of the other Gulf states, armadillo farms have been established, the animals being raised for their shells.

Inhabiting the open plains, they are mainly nocturnal in habit, feeding upon roots, worms, insects, reptiles, or carrion. Thus they are omnivorous. The young are from six to eight in number.

Question: I have seen the pine siskin here in Colorado all through the summer. What is its summer range in the East?—C. K., Boulder, Colo.

Answer: This bird breeds from central Alaska south to the mountains of southern New Mexico in the west, and south to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the east, following the Appalachians to North Carolina. In winter it is found over most of the United States to northern Mexico, rarely in Florida.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Cæsarea Philippi, Esaias (S. R.)—The first is sounded *Ses-a-re'-a* (secondary accent on first syllable, first *e* as in get, each *a* as in sofa, second *e* as in key) *Fih-lip'-i* (first two *i*'s short, third long).

The second, a New Testament rendering of Isaiah, is pronounced preferably *E-zay'-yas* (*e* as in descend, first *a* as in ace, second as in account).

Shouldest—Two syllables; *shood'-est* (*oo* as in foot, *e* as in get). "Shouldst" is one syllable.

Incarnate, immaculate—Remember the "quick-long" *a* in the last syllable of these adjectives. It has all the initial quality of the long *a* as in ace, but is cut off before it tends to vanish into the *e* sound. Avoid *in-car'-nit* and *im-mak'-u-lit*.

Illusion, illuminate, student—Give the *u* its precise long value as in use. Avoid *ih-loo'-zhun, ih-loom'-in-ate, stoo'-dunt*.

Jerusalem—*Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in descend, *oo* as in food, *a* as in sofa, second *e* as in get. Not *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum*.

Mary—One of the most beautiful of all names if sounded properly, *May'-ry*. Long *a*. Do not confuse the pronunciation of this name with "merry" or "marry."

Messiah—*Meh-si'-a* (*e* clipped short as in recent, *i* long, *a* as in sofa). Not *Me-si'-ya*.

Bade—As the past tense of "bid," sound it as though it had no final *e*, bad (short *a*).

Revelator—Principal accent on third syllable, *Rev-e-lay'-ter;* only secondary stress on first.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

I NEVER wish to promise more than I have a moral certainty of performing.

—WASHINGTON

In Lighter Vein

The Joking Swabians

The Swabians have always been renowned for their drollery, to which the name "Schwabenstreiche" (Swabians' fooleries) is given. This winter, a group of Swabians on a motor trip came to a bridge over the Danube at Leipheim, near Ulm, and found it closed—by order—to motor traffic.

The bridge, it seemed to them, was strong enough to bear them and their Hanomag car, which was not excessively heavy. Other passengers apparently shared their view of the situation, and so it came to pass that 12 stout Swabians hoisted the car onto their shoulders and triumphantly carried it across the bridge without technically violating the injunction.

Poor Teacher

Rosie was very fond of her teacher and was almost in tears because the time had come to be promoted to the second grade.

"Come, now, Rosie," said her teacher, "you ought to be glad that you know enough to go into a higher class."

"I am, Miss Ruth," whimpered little Rosie, "but if only you knew enough to come right along with me!"

Britain's Capital

It was geography lesson in school.

"Tell me," said the teacher, "where is the capital of England?"

"Please, teacher," replied a boy, "I heard dad say most of it was in America and France."—*Birmingham Weekly Post.*

More Similes

Conservative as tabloid headlines.—John A. Curtis.

Busy as a moth in a lighthouse.—Gene Fowler.

—"*Dictionary of Similes.*"

Rare

Bride: "What do you mean, nobody on Park Avenue would serve meat like this?"

Groom (sweetly): "My dear, it isn't done, you know!"

For the Scrapbook

Winds

The *Etesian Winds* are refreshing breezes which blow for about 40 days each year across the Mediterranean.

The *Harmattan* blows periodically from the interior of Africa to the Atlantic. It is a withering wind and prevails in December, January, and February.

The *Khamsin* (Arabic for "fifty") is an Egyptian wind which blows for 50 days, from the end of April to the inundation of the Nile.

The *Mistral* is a violent northwest wind blowing down the Gulf of Lyons, and felt particularly at Marseilles and southeastern France.

The *Monsoon* is the famous Indian Ocean wind which blows from the southwest from the latter part of April to the middle of October, and from the northeast from about the middle of October to April.

The *Pampero* is a South American wind, a dry northwester, which blows from the Andes across the pampas to the Atlantic.

The *Puna Winds* are the driest and most parching of all, prevailing for four months in the table-lands of Peru.

The *Samiel* (or *Simoon*) warns of its approach in Africa and Arabia by a redness in the air. It is hot and suffocating (samma, "destructive").

The *Sirocco* is a hot, dust-laden wind originating in the deserts of northern Africa, and blowing across the Mediterranean to Italy and Sicily.

The *Solano* is a hot, dusty, southeast wind of Spain. The Spaniards say, "Never ask a favor during the Solano.

The *Trade Winds* are not so named because they are good for wind-driven trade or commerce, but because they trade (or tread) the same course. They are continuous and blow chiefly in the tropics. On the north side of the equator they blow from the northeast, and on the south side from the southeast.

—Got a gramophone record of it—
When you've heard the theme song at the talkies—
—Sung it yourselves—
—And possibly heard it on the wireless—
—You may think you have heard every variation of it there is—
—But wait till you get the pianolers in the house!
GOOD—BAD—AND INDIFFERENT!
Passing Show

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Busy Reader

Waterbury, Conn.

THE opportunity came to a very busy housewife to give some time each day to one who seemed to be in need. This was to read to a blind woman.

At first the thought came to the housewife that she had too much to do to make a trip all the way across the city to read to this friend. But in thinking of just how she could manage to spare the time, she was reminded that it could be done over the telephone. And this was started the next day, with much success.

Each morning at a specified time this friend calls on the telephone. The busy housewife gladly lays down her work and spends 15 minutes with her friend in reading some article that she is eager to hear.

It has become a feast for both, for it refreshes the housewife in the midst of a busy day, and brings much joy and cause for gratitude to the friend in need.

What They Say

Things Eternal

"Ideals are imperishable; immortality is impervious to the ravages of time."—*Henry Morgenthau.*

Wise Counsel

"It would be foolish for me to talk about any problem until I see what the problem actually is."—*Col. Theodore Roosevelt, new Governor of the Philippines.*

Now It Can Be Told

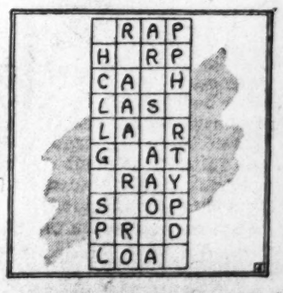
"England did not abandon the gold standard; the gold standard abandoned England."—*Sir Josiah Stamp.*

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A Southland sign painter has just received payment from a defeated candidate for a campaign poster done two years ago. This being the first intimation that the candidate had decided to run again.

Ohio State Journal: To the list of 100 odd jobs around the house which may offer employment to the out of work we would add three more, namely, looking for lost collar buttons, washing the cat and saying "no" to salesmen.

Zigzag Puzzle



One letter is missing from each of the four-letter words. If properly filled in, by reading down the zigzag course, you will find the name of a famous man.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Cold to Heat Puzzle:

COLD
HOLD
HELD
HEAD
HEAT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What Would Washington Do?

TWO HUNDRED years from the birth of America's national hero the question of importance for America now is not alone what did George Washington do, but also what would he do if he were here today. In other words, what should Americans do in the exigencies of the present if they would imitate the rugged character of the father of their country?

They have been told, all too often, that if they wish to follow his precepts they will have nothing to do with foreign nations but will preserve a splendid isolation. Let us see. When he said in his Farewell Address, " 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world," he cautioned not against coöperation with the nations generally—a prospect which could hardly have been glimpsed in his time—but rather against interweaving American destiny with that of any particular part of Europe.

In his warning against "the insidious wiles of foreign influence" he doubtless was stirred by the attempts of Citizen Genet to embroil the young nation in the aftermath of the French Revolution. He admonished that "permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded." But in the same sentence the first President urged that "just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated."

The very beginning of his advice about foreign relations was:

> Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.

In the troubled time when the thirteen states were drifting apart under the Articles of Confederation, he wrote to Jonathan Trumbull, "I think we have opposed Great Britain, and have arrived at the present state of peace and independency, to very little purpose, if we cannot conquer our own prejudices." Can it be believed that the man who saw so clearly the need of unity within the confederation as a matter of self-preservation, would fail to see in the modern world the necessity of conquering prejudices and of acting in concert to end wars?

Washington was a man of business. His conviction of the imperativeness of national union arose very largely from his seeing the chaos into which the trade of the states was torn by local jealousies and trade barriers. He would hardly be less aware of the international nature of the economic difficulty through which the world now is passing.

But he was an eminently practical man. He would not have let delay in the solution of financial problems abroad prevent him from working vigorously for improvement at home and even on his own plantation. For all the wealth of his broad acres along the Potomac, he knew what it was to face adversity. Woodrow Wilson relates in his biography that when the master of Mount Vernon came back from the French and Indian War he found the estate in such bad shape that,

> Not only all his own ready money, but all he got by his marriage, too, and more besides, was swallowed up, and he found himself in debt before matters were finally set to rights and profitable crops made and marketed.

Amid such circumstances the energy and industry of Washington were prodigious. He worked hard himself and he expected others to do their best. He was so scrupulous of the quality of the flour from his plantation that barrels marked with his name were accepted without inspection in the British West Indies. And he bluntly demanded quality in what he bought from others. With him, difficult times would have been no excuse for cheapened goods, whether he were buying or selling—or for lessened enterprise.

Nor would he let wealth lie idle. He kept his money at work. In a letter he said:

> It is not a custom with me to keep money to look at.

His large investments in land in western Pennsylvania and Ohio when that region was a wilderness bespoke his confidence in the future of the country—a confidence that would not be amiss today in a world that is still exploring its resources. His efforts over many years to promote a waterway between the Potomac and the headwaters of the Ohio—though the Mohawk Valley and the Pennsylvania route proved more practicable—showed his belief in the value of a tangible program to supply the unifying cords needed to hold together the sprawling new Republic.

Farmer though he was, he had some contact with the questions of machines and employment. He invented and used a drill for sowing seed, built two threshing machines on his plantation and gave aid to James Rumsey, a pioneer of the steamboat. He would hardly have counseled, then, any moratorium on research. As an employer of men—though slave labor was the rule then—he was exacting but fair with his overseers; and he foresaw long before the event the doom of slavery. He hoped emancipation would be gradual, and set the example for it in his will.

A man who could be humane, as he was, to slaves while making the best of a bad system would surely have some sympathy with freemen aspiring today to reasonable security in their jobs and a voice in the conduct of their work. Indeed, in labor relations as in merchandising, in politics or in foreign affairs, he could hardly have left a more widely applicable maxim than the last of his famous "rules of civility" written for himself as a boy: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

A Long Setback for Shorts

IN LAYING down the rule that brokers must obtain the expressed consent of customers before lending their stock to a short seller, the New York Stock Exchange has bowed to the public clamor that steps should be taken to curb the more notorious abuses associated with short selling. The handwriting was on the wall. If the exchange had done nothing, as seemed likely from the series of defenses put out by its president, Mr. Richard Whitney, it was very probable that the Federal Government would have repaired the omission, and instituted a much more radical restriction than might have seemed desirable.

What exactly does the new rule mean? The ramifications are pretty involved. Let us say there are two speculators, A and B, one a buyer on margin and the other a short seller. Speculator A gives an order to his broker to buy a certain stock. Since he is not buying it outright, but has to rely on his broker to borrow part of the money for him, the stock remains in the possession of the broker. Speculator B comes along with an order to sell the same stock short.

Now, a short sale is a transaction in which the seller contracts to deliver a specified number of shares at a price set at the time of the short sale. Until he "covers" or buys the stock in, he must borrow the shares for delivery, as the buyer clearly cannot be kept waiting. So Speculator B applies to the broker who has so many shares on hand which his customers have bought on margin. And he borrows the scrip until he has made his purchase, when the borrowed paper is replaced with the new.

This procedure can mean only one thing. Speculator A, who buys on margin in the expectation that his bought shares, for which he has put up real money, will rise in price, finds that this very paper is being used by Speculator B, who has only borrowed it, to beat down the price. It may indeed happen that the club is wielded so effectively that Speculator A is compelled to throw his scrip overboard at panic prices. If ever there was a ridiculous situation, here it is, and the fact that it has been tolerated for so long may be counted among the world's wonders.

For it is not only the loss suffered by Speculator A that must be considered, but the depreciation of investors' holdings and, even more important, the damage done to credit and to confidence throughout the business structure.

But many people who admit the grave abuses connected with short selling have been chary about admitting the wisdom of what is often said to be the next step—namely government regulation. The two admissions do not necessarily go together. Government regulation has put many lines of economic endeavor in a strait-jacket and has kept them so confined long after the reason for the initial discipline has disappeared. Nothing can take the place of self-discipline.

Hence the action of the stock exchange is a step in the right direction taken by those who ought to take it. It will automatically rule out perhaps half of the short selling. To that extent it will protect the holdings of legitimate investors equally with those of margin speculators against the hammer of short selling.

The Free State at the Crossroads

THE swing over in the Free State elections toward Eamon de Valera and the Irish Republican Party was not altogether unexpected. It does not necessarily indicate so much an affection for the de Valera policy as a desire for change.

President Cosgrave's Government has been ten years in the saddle. It has loyally and firmly applied and enforced the treaty with Britain. It has lifted high the prestige of lawful authority in a land harassed by civil war and lawlessness, and though it has not entirely suppressed political crime, it has confined it within narrow limits. It has laid so solid a basis for a constitutional Free State—proving that it affords both freedom and security—that its work will not easily be undone.

But its very success endangered that Government's continued existence. It no longer seemed indispensable. The sporting instinct of younger Irishmen was in favor of giving another party a trial and the only alternative was the party led by Mr. de Valera. And that leader no longer seemed so dangerous as he once had.

Mr. de Valera still calls himself a Republican, but he proposes to restrict his policy to what is practicable. He has been aided by the very fact that he has not expected to come to power with backing in the Dail strong enough to carry through his ultimate policy. He discounted that possibility in advance, and it is his good fortune to depend on so slender a parliamentary majority—including the Labor vote—that he can with free conscience resist the awkward pressure of his own revolutionary theories.

He has very prudently tied his own hands to some extent in advance. Britain is no longer hated very energetically in the Free State, and Mr. de Valera has no wish to inherit the full legacy of a group committed to difficulties with that country. He has pledged "in the field of international affairs" not to "exceed the mandate here asked for without again consulting the people," and that consultation may take the form of a referendum. He will not, without such a vote, proceed to abolish the office of the Governor-General, who is the King's representative in Ireland.

He does, however, intend to remove from the Constitution the clause which requires every member of the Dail to sign an oath of allegiance to King George—a ceremonial gesture of defiance which will gratify his followers more than it will offend Englishmen. Though he still denounces the partition of Ireland as a "crime," he declares that the use of force is out of the question and that he can "only protest."

The real test of Mr. de Valera's Government will be applied in handling two supreme problems. First, Will he be strong enough to maintain internal law and order? He has undertaken to repeal the Public Safety Act passed recently by the Cosgrave Administration.

Second, What will be the effect of his fiscal policy? He proposes to set up a system of high-tariff barriers, and the words he has used indicate he will not send a Free State representative to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. Irish farmers would be hard hit indeed if a change of policy should shut their produce out of their only important overseas market, that of Great Britain. And the burden on all consumers of a high tariff on imported goods would be a heavy price for the benefit of a few domestic industries.

But these are matters which will no doubt be viewed in much more realistic attitude by Mr. de Valera in power than in those days when he looked on the land of promise from afar. Eleven years ago it seemed one of the marvels of our time that untried revolutionary Ireland should be able to evolve the trustworthy, practical Government of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. It is possible Mr. de Valera may give the world yet another Irish marvel.

Patch Pockets Taken Seriously

THE "spare parts" idea has wonderful possibilities, it has been urged, if applied to clothes. You do not throw your new motor-car away or give it to the "old iron" man because a doodad in the machinery gets loose. You buy a new gimcrack to take the place of the old. Similarly, one might do with the family's clothes.

If Johnny puts a hole in the trousers of his new Sunday suit, mother need not bother. She would merely look in her files. There she would find the number of the perforated part and, stepping to the telephone, would ask the store to send out "No. X715492K." A few stitches the next day, and Johnny's best suit would be a little better than it was.

If the back of father's coat grew shiny, just look in his replacement book. If Mother's sleeves split, telephone for a new set. The scheme sounds simple and economical. However, it obviously would require a rebuilding of clothes. Suits and shirts and socks would have to be made on the detachable, loose-leaf system. But why not? it is asked.

Yet, great standardization would also be needed to carry through the spare parts system. And there comes in the problem of the new models of hats, dresses, and so forth—to say nothing of the little matters of matching colors and of making the armholes fit. So, altogether it is likely to be quite a little while before spare coat collars are sold in slot machines.

Art and Character

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, speaking before the New York Society of Craftsmen, emphasized the relation between environment and thought. A respect for permanent values, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, is essential to serious living; and the presence in the home of well-designed furniture and decorative objects is a constant reminder of the vitality of ideas finely conceived and honestly formulated.

Much is being done for children in progressive schools to develop an interest in craftsmanship; but as Mr. Wilford Conrow, president of the society, pointed out, it is harder to become educated if one is only an adult! The New York Society of Craftsmen is meeting this difficulty by holding a permanent but constantly changing display of sincere and skillful designs carried out in many mediums.

As errors are most effectually overcome by an understanding of the laws which those errors violate, this opportunity and all similar ones to examine at leisure the best craftsmanship act as deterrents to the accumulation of carelessly executed objects of only ephemeral cleverness. This point of view in respect to the character of our homes inevitably establishes a similar ethics of behavior, an ethics which insists upon sincerity, thoroughness and a zeal for perfection in all the labors of living.

Having discovered the unsubstantiality of material values, the public turns instinctively to the high emprises of imagination, patience and courage; it desires an expression of beauty which is unrelated to high costs and exotic virtuosity, but which, instead, is the externalization of harmonious thinking. This is the public with which the true artist and craftsman is at home, the public which he delights to serve.

Editorial Notes

In the heyday of the driving horse, the English language was rich with such similes as "holding the whip hand" or "giving free rein." These have lost a little of their force since the advent of the automobile. But "dogged persistence" is vividly exemplified by the exploit of the German police dog that has just ended a 200-mile trek alone through a frozen wilderness to its former home in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

The 80 per cent tax on graft proposed by one commentator to solve big cities' financial troubles should be made 100 per cent to be a real success.

A few years hence the average consumer will wonder why he didn't buy more in the good old days of 1932, when prices were so low.

Horticulturists advise that it is still safe to plant some Chinese lilies with the Japanese lanterns in your garden this spring.

En Route to Disarmament

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

In the following notes a member of the Monitor staff who has gone to attend the Disarmament Conference records various impressions from the time of his departure from Boston until his arrival in Geneva

FROM a harbor dotted with the flags of a score of nations an ocean greyhound points its prow Europe-ward bearing members of the official United States delegation to the Disarmament Conference and a number of American newspapermen. Other delegations are setting out, or are on their way, from more than fifty nations to meet at Geneva. Never before did such a host point for a common meeting place from round the world on such a mission—a conference that touches every home and reaches into every byway of world affairs.

Hopes for the results of this Disarmament Conference from an American point of view were summarized by Dr. Manley O. Hudson in an address before the League of Nations Association, Massachusetts Branch, shortly before the departure of the American delegation. He listed "drastic revision of sea and land armaments, establishment of international control over armaments of individual nations, and the setting up of a permanent organization by mutual agreement to put disarmament on a long-term basis."

ON BOARD S. S. EUROPA

A gust of warm air, laden with the steady hum of sounds below decks, hurled the door open on outer blackness. Dim white walls gradually made themselves felt. Flapping canvas at the rail cracked irregularly to the intermittent swish of spray sloshing into the forward scuppers.

Aloft, the rigging droned. Seven bells clanged from the bridge, echoed in deeper tones from the lookout's eerie perch on the mast. As if in response, the moon broke momentarily through, etching taut cables and the crow's nest against hawk-winged clouds. It was the sea, with a great ship taking it in the teeth.

Around the cabin wall is shelter from the wind. Someone cracks a window open. Voices, rich German voices, rollicking. . . .

> Brüder, reicht die Hand zum Bunde!
> Diese schöne Freundschaftsstunde
> Führ uns hin zu lichten Höh'n!

The song,

> Brothers, reach your hands in compact!
> Let this happy friendship's hour
> Guide us unto shining heights!
> Let mistakes now flee away;
> For our friendship, as of one,
> Bides forever, wondrous, strong.

On and on they sang, accompanied by an orchestra swept by the same emotions, happy in an hour free from thoughts of war and its somber aftermath. Nor was it solely a German song fest. Americans, English, Poles, thumbed little songbooks and caught the abandon if not the words of these men and women bent on throwing off the incubus that would so gladly be forgotten. Dixie, My Old Kentucky Home and other American folk songs caught up the crowd with a fervor equaling that of the German tunes.

LONDON

"Westfront, 1918." The title tells the story. A German film held over for the third week in London. It draws the blind from a window looking out on those last tense days when hunger gripped behind the lines, and four comrades breasted the last allied advance.

Another street. Click of heels, swing, stamp and away. Up and down, back and forth, arm swings so, gun held so—for Buckingham Palace must needs be guarded smartly. Black bearskin busbies erect, bayonets glint—back and forth, up and down—click, swing, stamp and away. The King must sleep in peace.

Only a symbol, yet a reminder how near the world still finds itself to the sorry history of armed force.

ON THE GOLDEN ARROW

A moment to catch up on the news as Kentish cots, thatched into the very fields, flash by.

U. S. WARSHIPS RACE TO SHANGHAI
Japanese Occupy City After 'Murderous' All Night Battle
PLANES BOMB BRITISH RAILWAY STATION

Did ever a disarmament conference open coincidentally with such grave international complications?

PARIS

On the Avenue des Champs-Élysées near the Seine, within sight of L'Arc de Triomphe up the avenue and the Quai d'Orsay across the river, knots of passers-by tie and untie themselves before placards displayed at the Agencie Française de Propagande. Public opinion in the making is this, for it is more than idle curiosity that impels these readers. The French engrossment in politics makes itself felt even on the streets.

The posters tell their story without mincing words. This display, one of many in the city, is of National Republican opinion, comprising nationalist, even monarchial sympathizers.

"Disarm? . . . Yes! When the others disarm," one poster exclaims.

The French demand for security is vividly pictured. A map of Europe centers France among seaplanes coming from England; warships from the United States; cannon and airplanes from Germany; airplanes, warships and artillery from Italy, with Mussolini's drawn sword directing the attack, and finally, Russia, training the hugest artillery of all on Paris.

Accompanying each nation's armed imaginary advance is the huge figure expended annually for the upkeep of what makes France uneasy. When assured of its security, France will disarm in turn, is the challenge thrown at the Disarmament Conference. As goes this issue, so largely will go the parley's concrete results in Europe.

Again, did ever a disarmament conference of any sort open coincidentally with such resurgent, rampant nationalism sowing its fears, suspicions and distrusts broadcast? Considering the obstacles, every inch of advance will deserve a monument.

On one point political parties of France and the world are agreed—their hold on the people depends in large measure on their ability to prevent a recurrence of war. To an American, unbelievable scars of 1914-1918 linger in Europe.

All parties display war scenes, promising to prevent their recurrence. "France does not wish to see this again," is the common cry. Those en route to Geneva look toward the conference with renewed determination at every step through this war-torn continent. The unquestioned world-wide longing for security with peace must somehow be cast into action for the reduction of weapons used in the perversion of humanity's true relationships.

GENEVA

All Geneva is a sonorous bell, intoning the hopes of millions on this February afternoon. Every tower on the shores of Lac Léman and down the Rhone joins the chorus. Sunshine breaks through low-hanging haze, as the first General Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments launches its great adventure.

Notes From Paris

Oversupply Of Taxis — THE examination of the vehicles brought to a standstill by a traffic jam at any point in central Paris will reveal the fact that at least half of them are empty taxicabs. In reply to inquiry made by M. Robert Bos, a municipal councilor, M. Chiappe, the prefect of police, states that more than 80,000 licenses for taxi driving have been issued. Only about 30,000 taxi drivers exercise their profession, but this number is still far in excess of the actual demand for taxis.

Concerts For Unemployed — Every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the French branch of the Young Women's Christian Association provides a concert for women and girls who are temporarily out of work. These concerts are organized with the help of some of the most prominent artists in Paris and are designed to give encouragement and rest to the unemployed in their search for work.

French Artists Also Barter — At an exposition recently held at the Porte de Versailles, the artists exhibiting found a novel way of disposing of their work. They reverted to the old custom of barter. Though they never refused money for their pictures if it was offered them, they were open to exchange them for certain commodities. Naturally, the would-be purchasers did not come with fine bunches of carrots, some fresh fish, brown and crusty loaves of bread, or one or two suits of clothes. This was how things were done: When the artist had satisfied himself that the purchaser was what he claimed to be, a grocer, fishmonger, baker, or tailor, as the case may have been, the price of the picture was agreed upon and the customer gave the artist a bill on himself for goods to the value of that amount.

Skyscrapers For Paris? — Are skyscrapers to be allowed in Paris? This much-discussed question has come up again. It appears that the Paris Municipal Council wishes what used to be known as the "Porte" Maillot to be one of the main entrances to the city, and with this end in view has approached M. Rosenthal, the owner of some property situated there, and asked him whether he would part with a portion of his land and allow a skyscraper to be built thereon. Until now, the Municipal Council has consistently vetoed any suggestion to build such a thing as a skyscraper. It has fixed the maximum height that a building may attain at approximately 99 feet. Parisians are asking whether this regulation is to be changed, and skyscrapers are to be allowed.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Not Much, But Something

THE World Disarmament Conference meets at Geneva under the call of the League of Nations. Ironically, the largest delegation in attendance comes from Japan, a member of the League, in honor bound by its covenants and by other treaties to preserve peace and abjure war. And the hands of Japan drip with the blood of Chinese noncombatants, including women and children, wantonly slain in unfortified and nonmilitary areas. . . . The opening session of the conference was postponed for an hour while other League members hastened to formulate a protest . . . and to declare again that the slaughter must stop.

These other members who protest—neither are their hands clean nor is their honor unsullied. It is now twelve years since they disarmed vanquished Germany and organized a League to proscribe war, achieve peace, and establish open, just and honorable relations between nations. It is twelve years since they covenanted to reduce their own armaments. . . . They have made of a peace-hungry and war-sick Europe a more heavily armed camp than ever before. . . .

Not to be pessimistic of the outcome of this gathering, on which the United States, as an invited guest, has spent $300,000, would be difficult. To hold a contemptuous attitude toward it would be easy. . . .

And yet—for there is an "and yet." Without the League there would be no Disarmament Conference meeting at Geneva or anywhere else, now or at any other time. Without the League, Europe ere this would in all probability have been embroiled in war. Without the League, and the United States coöperating and spurring it on, there could be no united voice of protest even against Japan's rash and brutal adventure. . . . Without the League, there would be no central gathering place where the enlightened opinion of mankind could make itself heard. And it is this opinion, as the wise Bismarck warned, that becomes, on desperate occasion, the weightiest of all the imponderables. It is a League organization that affords Arthur Henderson a world forum from which to plead for intelligent action to avert "the horrifying cataclysm the next war would involve" and to urge a belated fulfillment of solemnly plighted faith.

All of this is not much. But it is something. At the least it keeps the sacred fires burning. At the best, even when hope has fled, it may yet fan them into flames in which the menacing war demons will be devoured. It is within the power of civilization to save itself. The incentive is compelling. And the League, its agencies and ideals, provide the instrument, ready at hand. What is required is that the better nature of mankind assert itself, with wisdom and courage raised up to guide it. It is for this that men of good will have long been praying—and it has been a tortuously long prayer. Perhaps, in the providence of God, a favorable response will be not much longer delayed.—*Morning World-Herald* (Omaha, Neb.).

Let Us Have Peace

REALLY it is incredible, the number of people heard to say that war with Japan is desirable, and that such a war is what our country needs to restore domestic prosperity. It is amazing to hear so many people demanding a larger portion of the very poison that has brought us to our present low estate. . .

He is a poor citizen who speaks encouragingly of war in the present crisis. The good citizen is the one who recalls past calamities and attributes them to their proper source. The best citizen is the one who recognizes war for the ruinous thing it actually is and who resolutely sets himself to the task of discouraging all belligerent overtures. Never was peace more desirable than it is just now and never was war less desirable.—*Daily Oklahoman.*